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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 52 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Indo Maru	Y. Takada	5,001	27th Feb	13th Mar
Sumatra Maru	T. Machihara	5,863	15th Mar	29th Mar
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Hsinan Maru	....	4,500	6 Apr	18th Apr
Borneo Maru	S. Hinokuma	5,884	10th Apr	24th Apr

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,098
17th ,,	ORIMA	7,959
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10 941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND†	11,480
21st ,,	NARKUNDAI	10,337
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,933
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	16277
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1923		
26th February	MASULA*	7,761
12th March	SEGTH	5 000
19th ,,	DUMALA	8,441
26th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
2nd April	MULBERA	9,100
9th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th May	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,660

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923	
28th March	SICILIA
28th April	JOUDAN
31st May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA ..	
6th April	MALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Kyansa for China

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd March	BARALA	Guara via K'wa Karachi and P. Gulf ports.*
2nd ,,	VARELA	Guara via Karachi
3rd ,,	LINDA	Karachi via K'war
7th ,,	PITA	Karachi via K'war
	TAROBA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Steel Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 189.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1250.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta.
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
82, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arriva l.	Dep
Mojl Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,757	18th Feb	3rd Mar
Rangoon Maru	K. Dote	5,059	2nd Mar	14th ,,
Mitsuki Maru		3,639	3rd Mar	10th ,,
Kolven Maru		4,450	7th Mar	17th ,,
WakasaMaru	K. Horikawa	6,088	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 379, 4462. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

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BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
280, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
White or Grey Flannel Trousers Rs. 25.
Blue or Brown Blazer with buttons Rs. 39.
Navy Blue Serge Suit Rs. 69.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks'
(M.A., M.D., F.I.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1. Small As. 12
Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 13
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs.1-12
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, BOMBAY

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instrument etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

LACE AND CRETONE CURTAINS
laundered dressed in our best style at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per pair.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Ladies' Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
8

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others nake a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIC PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Pir Gillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Plague Solution, Germicide and Bubo Ointment 80 p. c. cure.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4-0.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0 and 0-5-0. Middle size—Rs. 0-10-0.
Ague Mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Influenza:—Preventive and curative Re. 1-0-0.
Also Standard Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.

Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COPPERSMITHS are required for work in the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Loco. Workshops, Parel. Applications with record previous service to be sent to the LOCO. AND CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, DeLisle Road Bombay.
A 15816

WANTED—A full time ACCOUNTANT experienced to keep fair books of accounts for a month or two; salary Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 9098, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6638.

WANTED—DRAFTSMEN for Aden and Third-Class Engineer locally. Apply personally to N. C. ANTANI, Javeri Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.
A R6640.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, one knowing shorthand preferred. Handsome salary to a competent person. Apply to Box No. 9079 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6602.

WANTED—Honest and Influential TRAVELLING AGENTS on Commission or Salary (allowance, Bonus extra). Please apply to Box No. 9087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6637.

WANTED—AGENTS in Northern India Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Rangoon and Colombo to canvass buyers of our cloth. REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS, Chowa, Cannanore, (N. Malabar).
A R6622.

WANTED by a large European Firm, a competent, hard-working and experienced young PARSEE SALESMAN for Bombay. Only those having a bazaar connection and thorough knowledge of Dhooties, Yarns and Fancies need apply. Applications to be made to Box No. 9095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" in applicant's own handwriting stating age, previous experience and salary expected.
A C15852.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A smart and experienced UNDERGRADUATE, strong in English Mathematics and Science wants tuitions or spare-time job immediately. Please apply to Box No. 9090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6641.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET at Lamington Road, newly built Godowns: and Motor Car Show Rooms. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA, 25, Hammam Street.
C R6537

TO LET—A very decent HOUSE and CARRIAGE to let on monthly system Terms very moderate. Apply to Box No. 9091 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6642.

TO LET—A BIG FLAT of nine rooms near Byculla Club, E.L.F., gas stoves garage and garden servants' quarters. Apply Box No. 9089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6639.

POONA—TO LET—"MINA VILLE", well furnished on Bund Koregaon Road. All modern conveniences. For particulars Apply Box No. 9033, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
C R6471

TO LET—Single and double rooms, most airy, bright, centrally situated, furnished and equipped with electric light, at Mussoorie. Apply to Mansa Ram & Sons, Mussoorie.
C R6601

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire pro PREMISES with or without adjacent land the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

TO BE LET—(1) At Andheri-Marzbanabad Road, Mount Pleasant Bungalow (furnished) with spacious compound, well etc., commanding an excellent view—about 5 minutes walk from the Railway Station. (2) OFFICES and GODOWNS at FORT STREET & MODY STREET opposite New General Post Office. (3) FLATS and SHOPS in a new building, Byramji Jeejeebhoy's Cart-TARDEO ROAD. For rent etc. apply to the Executors of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R6504

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small GODOWN about 500 to 800 sq. ft., near docks. Apply stating position and rental to Box No. 9094, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 15848.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE—A dozen CUSHION CHAIRS, Sofas, one big round table 4 Rectangular Tables. Apply sharp or see personally MANAGER, Shastri Hall Grant Road, Bombay.
H. R.6609.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One brand New OVERLAND 4 Touring fitted with spare rim and tyre, side curtains, Hood cover, tools and oil side lamps. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle).
JA R6635.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAII COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.E. A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.E.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "SECRET OF SUCCESS" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE (Ltd.) SURAT.
L R6571

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY". —An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
L R6457

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to advance about Rs. 40,000 for a good and very lucrative business paying about 20 p.c. nett profit; amount will be returned within three months. Some part will be given in the business and interest on the capital. For more particulars please apply to Box No. 9086 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6631

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURCHASERS, Hirers or Contractors for State Factories comprising of: Ice, Sugar, Flour, Saw and Surkhi Mills. Foundry and Machine Shops etc. A good going concern with local expert, cheap labour and material. Applications not backed by references to Banks or Established firms shall not be entertained. SAFDAR ALI, B.A., C.E., P.W.D. Secretary, to H. H. of Rampur State, U.P.
T 15818

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. x 24"). Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Silk embroidered Fancy Leather Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Chapli with leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. We supply everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6634.

SALE—1500 gallons of RECTIFIED SPIRIT 67 degree overproof in drums of 83 gallons each is for SALE at DARESSALAAM IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (EAST AFRICA). Offers are invited by Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R6643

RE YOU ON OUR CATALOGUE REGISTER? If not send us your name and address now (a post-card will do), and we will post you FREE, early in March, a copy of our New SMALLWARES CATALOGUE, profusely illustrated. Something of interest to you on every page. Mention this paper. EVANS, FRASER & CO., P. O. Box 705, Bombay.
T15714

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salpbia, (HOWRAH).

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

P. VICTOR & CO.

THE CAMERA HOUSE:

HAVE REMOVED to 175-77, Hornby Road, into the premises of the Fort Cash Chemists, where the usual patronage is solicited.
C C15851.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Mr. F. J. COLLINS has ceased to act as Commission Agent on our behalf.

Symington Cox & Co., Ltd.,
Graham's Building,
Parsee Bazaar Street.
15849.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HIRALAL HIMATLAL AND SONS, beg to notify that they have from this date removed their offices to 1st floor, DWARKADAS BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, above Messrs. Taraporewala, Booksellers.
1st March 1923. R6645

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act Parliament.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for FILES, DRILLS and TOOI of ordinary Section will be received the Undersigned on 28th March 1923 at his office by 1 p.m.

Forms giving particulars of quantity and conditions of delivery etc., are available and can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
16-2-23.
C15750

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for providing and fitting electri installation for Wards, Nurses and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen and Store, etc at the Maratha Hospital will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1923.
TA C15839.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase of about 800 tons of Bengal Steam Coal delivery into Buyers boats alongside steamer in harbour. Sample can be inspected at Darukhana on Eastern Bunkerers Ltd. plot.

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned by 8th March. Sellers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

THE EASTERN BUNKERERS, LTD.,
Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.
C15842.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BE IT KNOWN that by the virtue of power vested in us by the court of the Subordinate Judge, Aligarh in suit No. 6 of 1921 between Lala Ganpat Lal and others plaintiffs and Lala Harcharan Das and others defendants, we the undersigned shall sell the following properties by Public Auction on the premises at Hathras on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1923, in such lots as may fetch the highest price.

The sale will commence from 11 a.m. and will be knocked down to the highest bidder who will be required to deposit the 4th, purchase-money immediately. The bid will be deemed as accepted when sanctioned by the court and the balance of the purchase money will be payable within 15 days from the date the bid is sanctioned by the Court. The sale will be subject to all the rights and incidents of a court sale as provided by Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The properties are open to inspection and such particulars as may be required may be obtained from the undersigned. The map showing the extent of the properties is available for inspection and will be laid before the public at the time of the sale.

Properties to be auctioned, situated in Gunj Kuhna:

1. Cotton Ginning Factory and Press known as the Lalla Mal Harcharandas Cotton Ginning Factory and Press worked by a single Engine and Boiler (with 20 single gins) complete and certain spares.

2. One Kothi and 5 Godowns with the land in front of them and half share of a stable bounded as follows subject to the following conditions:—

(a) L. Harcharandas shall have a right of way to and from his house from and to the Public road over the land of the Kothi.
(b) The land underneath the gateway is the property of L. Harcharandas and Brothers but the purchaser shall have a right of way through the gate way.
(c) A strip of land 9ft. wide along the eastern side of the house of L. Harcharandas will be exempted from sale.

3. A double-storeyed shop close to the Kothi.

THE BOUNDARIES AFORESAID

East—Public Road.
West—Public Way.
North—Public road and temple of Gokul Chand.
South—Lalla Mal Hardeo Das Spinning Mills and Ginning.

ANANT RAM BHARGAVA,
JANKI PRASAD SINGHAL,
Vakil,
Commissioners.
Aligarh C15799

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. B. R. Rao, clerk in the office of Adjutant R. G. A. office at Colaba is DISSOLVED his partnership made between him and Messrs. T. MANKAIAH AND BROTHERS from the 27th day of February, 1923, as reason stated in the letter of 27th instant.

TALLA NARSAIAH.
R6644

NOTICE.

THE BURHANPUR (C. P.) MUNICIPALITY have decided to put a few borings in the springed reservoirs of their water works. Work urgent Contractors having boring plant are requested to apply immediately quoting their rates. Soil not discouraging. Further particulars if needed will be suppli without delay, personal inspection of the plac is advised.

A. Q. SIDDIQI,
President, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur.
C15820

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JEKORE, widow and executrix of Narotam Bapalal Sakerwalla, of Ahmedabad Hindu inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client NATHUBHAI BHUKHANDAS, of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien; lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North of Cowasji Patel Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (112) i.e. one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2126, New No. 9225, Old Survey No. 1/450, New Survey No. 5191 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 6464, Street No. 40 and bounded as follows i.e., to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the Cowasji Patal Tank Road on or towards the East by the property of Chhabildas Ramdas, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Gully in common and beyond that by the house belonging to Devidas Laxmidas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1923.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15833

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 56 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 9th day of January 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & CO., a firm carrying on business as certified share brokers in the old Share Bazar within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) KARSANJI JATASHANKER at present residing at Calcutta and (2.) UMIASHANKER SHAMJI, at present residing at Dhroll in Kathiawar, both formerly trading in the name and style of Karsanji Jatashanker at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 6,867-2-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 13th October, 1922, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment.

Amended this 17th of February 1923 as per postponement precipe dated 10th February, 1923.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

Amended this 24th of February 1923 as per postponement precipe dated 22nd February, 1923.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of March 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 13th day of January 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15841

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5013 of 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 1st day of December 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

GANESHDAS DEVIDAS AND COMPANY, a partnership firm carrying on business at Barjhaya Moholla, without the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs

versus.

CHANDIRAM KHEMCHAND, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Gol Pitha, without the Fort. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 18,500 or such other sum as to this Honourable Court may deem fit on account of the premises mentioned in the plaint, the costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of April 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 6th day of December, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of December, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15834

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 96 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 12th day of January, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ISMAIL GORA, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant at present residing at Durban, outside British India...Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendant the sum of Rs. 39,786-8-6 being the amount mentioned in the plaint, with interest on Rs. 36,169-9-3 from the 1st November, 1921, at 1 per cent per mensem till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 3rd day of April, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of January, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15840

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver in Suit No. 468 of 1920, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients MR. CHANDRASEN DWARKADAS and Bai KASHIBAI, wife of Nitisen Dwarkadas, the surviving trustees of the Trust Deed of Dwarkadas Lalubhai, dated the 12th November, 1916.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

NO. I.

All that piece or Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at and on the Western side of Jugjiwan Kika Street, otherwise called Gulalwady, outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurements (358) three-hundred and fifty-eight sq. yards together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon which piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7522, New Survey No. 667 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Jugjiwan Kika Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a common Gully and beyond that by the property of The Khatri Mahajanwady, on or towards the South by a Common Gully and beyond that by the property of Mr. Shivdas Permananddas and on or towards the North by a common Gully and beyond that by a property of Bai Harkorebai, widow of Damoder Dharamdas and which messuage and tenements are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 5744, Street Nos. 192-194.

NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at and on the Western side of Bapoo Khote Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (195) one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 7538, New Survey No. 687, together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bapu Khote Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the temple of Shri Ramchanderji belonging to the family of the late Laloobhai Jairamdas, on or towards the North by the property of Vallubhdas Jagjiwandas Goragandhy and on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur Govindlal and which messuage and tenements is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5992, Street Nos. 200-202.

NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground tenure situate at the junction of Cowasji Patel Tank Road and Falkland Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (46) forty-six sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9744, New Survey No. 5167, together with the messuage tenements and shops standing thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Ramdevi, widow of Kanayalal Ratimal, on or towards the south by the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road and, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Ramdevi, widow of Kanyalal Ratimal and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6512 Street Nos. 172-174.

NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying being at and on the western side of Duncan Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurements (205.72) Two hundred and five decimal seventy-two spuare yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9450, New Survey No. 4294 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by a property of Noorbhai Cassumji, on or towards the West by the public foot path and beyond that by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Shaik Oosman Fakir Saheb and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ayoob Haji Beg Mahomed and Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Mahomed and which messuage and tenement is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7372 Street Nos. 273-275.

NO. V.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at the junction of Erskine Road Kika Street and Bapoo Khote Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurements (1317) thirteen hundred and seventeen sq. yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 676 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 5904 and 5905 and and Street Nos. 311, 313, 315, 34-329 and 216-218 and bounded on or towards the East by Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by Kika Street and on or towards the North by Erskine Road and on or towards the South by the property of Janmayjai Chhabildas.

Dated this 27th day of February 1923.
SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C15843

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MARBLE DEALERS.

Auction Sale of 2000 piece of Marble tiles ex s.s. "Clan Ogilvy" lying in the Sheds of Princess Dock D and E.

By the order of J. V. Levy, Esq., and on account and risk of Messrs. A. Gigabhoy & Co., of Apollo Street, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Austion on FRIDAY, the 9th March at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 122, Apollo Street at their Auction Rooms the following:—

2000 pieces of marble tiles lying in the Sheds D and E in Princess Dock.

N. B.—The intending purchasers are requested to see the goods before sale at the above said Sheds.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT MOREE ROAD, MAHIM,

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Badroodin Ahmedji and Hatimbhoy Gulamhussein, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the under-mentioned properties by public auction on the premises on the 15th day of March 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of September 1920 and made between Abdul Kayum Alibhoy, Ebrahim Alibhoy, Esmailji Alibhoy and Badroodin Ahmedji of the one part and Shawakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw of the other part.

FIRST.—All that piece of Foras land together with the sheds standing thereon situate at Moree Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eleven thousand six hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 93-185, 188 182, New No. A/12916, A/13031, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/64, 2/64 and Cadastral Nos. and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East and North by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West partly by the Oart now or late of Dossabhoy Bomonji and partly by the Oart of the St. Michael Church on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 5992, 5993, 5995 and Street Nos. 468, 469, 470 and 471 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Moree Road, Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement about one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17093, New Survey No. 64F and Cadastral Nos. and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Tulsi water pipe Road on or towards the West and South by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the North by the property hereinafter thirdly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 5999 (6) and Street No. 474E and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Moree Road, Mahim, containing by admeasurement about one thousand seventy-two sq. yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17141 and New Survey Nos. B/64, C/64, E/64 and Cadastral Nos. and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East partly by the land bearing New Survey No. D64 and partly by a Government passage on or towards the West by Government land bearing New Survey No. A/64 in the occupation of Kharshedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff on or towards the North partly by a strip of land belonging to Government beyond which is the Mahim Moree Road and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. D/64 in the occupation of Vassonji Morarji and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore secondly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 5999 (7) and Street No. 474F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah & Co., at Hummum Street or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY OF ABDUL *CADAR HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED KNOWN AS ROSHDALE VILLA ON CLERK ROAD.

Under instructions form Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of March 1922, made between Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNET AND CO, will sell the undermentioned property by public auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the 16th day of March 1923.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Clerk Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-seven square yards bearing New Survey No. 3422 Cadastral Survey No. 20 G Ward No. 48 (7) and Street No. 48 (f) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the land demised unto Syed Koothoodeen and on or towards the East and North by other portions of leasehold land formerly belonging to Haroon Mahomed and on the South by Clerk Road the said premises being known as Roshdale Villa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned. z

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT BANDRA OPPOSITE THE CHIMBHOY CHURCH "FERN-MANSION."

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments table and hall lamps and single and double bedsteads, mirrors almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat-stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, Ice box, etc. etc..

The property of A. Aladin, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st March 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLEN, COTTON, SILK AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, READY MADE CLOTHINGS, CUTLERY, LEATHER GOODS, FURNITURE, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Watson's Hotel next to the Rajabai Tower on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned the entire goods of the shop of well-known tailors and outfitters Messrs. E Ahmed & Sons, comprising.

Woollen, cotton, silk and fancy piece goods Hosiery, Ready made Clothings; Cutlery, Leather goods furniture, etc. etc., in suitable lots.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHOBI TALAO, THIRD MARINE LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abba Miya Ahmed Abba Miya and Bai Zulekhabai Miya Ahmed Abba the mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of December 1921 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises on Monday the 5th day of March 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the under mentioned valuable property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of Free-hold land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhobi Talao, Third Marine Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 727 and 1594 New Nos. 3281 and 7323. Old Survey No. 10 New Survey Nos. 8320, 1/8320 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 2631 and Street No. 18 and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by a passage common to the said land and hereditaments and the adjoining hereditaments of Pirojbai Framji on the West by the property of Dhunbai Merwanji on the North by the Third Marine Lane and on the South by the sweeper's passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Pandia & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office in 79 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April 1919 and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street, on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Dewa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st March, 1923.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA & Co., Auctioneers, will on This Day, Thursday, the 1st prox., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture, iron safes, etc., by order of the concerned.

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, almirahs, cabinets, easy chair, teapoys, benches, show-cases writing table, dressing chest of drawers, meatsafe, phonographs, clock, typewriter, electric lamps, fan, carpet, cash box, bookstand, iron cots, washing table, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, fire proof safes, cash boxes, jardineers, etc.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND ONE ALMIRAH AND A TIME-PIECE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on This Day, HURSDAY, the 1st prox. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of Mr. Mathuradas Rutunsy, residing at Sandhurst Road, Morarji Goculdas Chawl No. 5, and pehdi at Danabunder, Musjid Bunder Stone Godown, the following:—

1 pair pearl kudas.
4 diamond buttons.
1 pair pearl kudas.
1 diamond collar button.
1 diamond and emerald rose.
1 pair diamond bracelets.
4 pearl bangles.
1 diamond emerald and pearl collar.
1 almirah.
1 time-piece.

Property on view.

VORA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 86, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4682.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint, Soda and Oil Casks, Kesonine and Ghee Tins Packing Cases, Cond Life Belts Iron Water Tanks, Empty Polish bottles and Jars, Cond Carpets and Dutch Mattings, Galley Gear Wringing Machine, Overland Motor Car, Feur Cylinders Touring Provision Tanks and Cylinders Horse Stall fitting, Scrap Wood, Wood Cargo Trays, Gangways strays, Cond Wood from Ritichie Deck Head Fast Boats, old scrap wood, Scraps Troughs refuse shoots, etc.

One Overland 4 seater Touring Car four Cylinder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 8th March 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B.I. Dockyard Mazagon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.
and
"FOOD STUFF"

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical and Surgical Stores such as Surgical and Veterinary instruments Drugs and Chemicals, Tablets, (Medicinal, Hypodermic, Opthalmic), Fields Equipment, Dressings, Field Medical Companions complete, First Surgical Haversacks, Field Medical Panniers No. 1 and 2, Bandges Triangular, First Field Dressings, 40,000 lbs. Soft Soap, Veterinary Stores and Instruments, Cork Screws, etc. etc.

"FOOD STUFF"

Such as Pearl Barley, Bean Seeds, Biscuits, Marmite, Wheat, Oxo-in-Cube, Corned Beef, Corned Mutton, Extract of Mutton.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th and TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba (Barrack Master's Yard, opposite old Colaba Railway Station), the above mentioned goods.

Many attractive and useful lots will be put up to suit both large and small buyers. Medical practitioners and Merchants will find lots to suit their wants.

Single items as well as large quantities will be put up for sale.

A Deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the auction sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co., and in accordance with provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIday the 16th March, 1923, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and Unbooked articles and Unclaimed bags of Rice, Mewa, Sugar, Pepper Epson salt, Dry Dates, Wheat, Guwar, Brass Slabs, Empty Drums, Lamps, C. I. Sheet, Round and flat iron, Cases Machinery, Candles, Paint, Gunny Bags, Medicine Leather belting, Cotton Twist, Empty cases, etc., etc.

26 Bags Mustard Seeds, Booked from Nandurbar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 44 R. R. 49138 of 29-4-21. Sender—Ratilal Chaturbhuj consigned—self, R. R. endorsed in favour of Mr. Tribhowandass Jamnadass.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the goods shed at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by public auction on Thursday the 8th March 1923, at 9 A.M. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 284-286, 19, 31-32, 30, Case Nos. 3, 6, 48, 49, Princess Street and Kolbhat Wadi.

Building St. No. 354-356, Case No. 81A, Memonwada Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March 1923.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
18, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES DHOTEES AND SARRIES OF THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 1st March at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of Mulji Jetha Market at Champa Gully by order of Messrs. Mansukhlal Oghadbhai and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhogilal Shivlal.

5 Bales each 100 pairs Dhotees of the Bharat Spg. and Wg. Mills No. 107 yds 7.
28 Bales each 100 pairs Dhotees of the Bharat Spg., and Wg. Mills No. 108 yds. 8.
21 Bales each 100 pairs Dhotees of the Bharat Spg., and Wg. Mills No. 110 yds. 10.
7 Bales each 100 pairs Dhotees of the Bharat Spg. and Wg. Mills No. 111 yds. 11.
2 Bales each 100 pairs Sarries of the Bharat Spg. and Wg. Mills 50 inches 10 yds. No. 150.

Also by order of Messrs. Mansukhram Oghadbhai and on account and at the risk of the defaulting party concerned.

8 Bales each 100 pairs Sarries of the Bhart Spg. and Wg. Mills No. 4809 yds. 9.
15 Bales each 100 pairs Sarries of the Bharat Spg. and Wg. Mills No. 4810 yds. 10.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
FOR THESE LAST TWO DAYS.
THE ARRIVALS OF 1923
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE Co.
will present a complete change of Programme to-day
Also a 2-Reel Comic Film.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO DAYS.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
DON'T MISS THESE LAST TWO DAYS.
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Ghurney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
2nd INSTALMENT
FIGHTING FATE
Episodes 4, 5 6.
A Vitagraph serial full of thrills, action, and numerable stunts.
Featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
Also COMIC and
ARRIVAL OF DESHBANDHU DASS IN BOMBAY.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)
Rates and Times as Usual.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Sunday 4th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
TURUNGACHYA DARAT
and at the
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE
on
Sat. the 3rd March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SHARDA.
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

2nd WEEK! 2nd WEEK!
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Presents
THE CELEBRATED STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
Note the Change in time:—
Working Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Working Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Amavasya and all Public Holidays except Sundays 5 Shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B. Saturday (3-3-23) and Wednesday (21-3-23) 5 Shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.
Exhibition of Students' Work.
Open to the Public
Free
On February 28th, March 1st and 2nd
Between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——AND——FIRST WEEK
HERE AT LAST
Seligs' Masterpiece Serial
Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim and Co.,
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
1 to 3 episodes—Seven Reels
THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!
PATHE GAZETTE.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

CINEMA MAJESTIC
(Girgaum)
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
THE GREAT DEVOTIONAL PLAY
ADOPTED BY THE STAR FILMS Ltd.
FROM MAHABHARAT.
RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.
A mighty spectacular Production rich in details enacted by able actors and beautiful actresses—which teaches a fine lesson in DEVOTION—TRUTH LOVING—PROMISE KEEPING.
MISS THIS TREAT NOT.

THE ALEXANDRA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.
The third mighty instalment of
Mysterious Pearl
The Serial superb
featuring
BEN WILSON AND NEVA GERBER.
SOMETHING SENSATIONAL.
TIMES AS USUAL.
RATES AS USUAL.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 3rd March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
EKACHPYALA
Sunday 4th March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon
MUKANAYAK
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"FRENCH LEAVE."
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
GRAND SHAKESPEARE
MATINEE WEEK.
Special engagement of the famous English Actor
LEO-WALLACE-YOUNG
Thursday March 1st at 6-30 p. m.
OTHELLO & "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Friday March 2nd at 6-30 p. m.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Prices:—Rs. 3 to 8 Annas.
CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
Plans at ROSE & Co. Ld.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
are proud to present
"HUMORESQUE"
A Paramount Picture in 6 Reels.
A Photoplay that holds the mirror to the soul. The song in a mother's heart made visible, the dream of a mother's life come true. A melody of love and tears and laughter Played silently on the screen.

EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES, 8, 9, 10 & 11.

SUCCESSFUL & PROFITABLE RACING
WHAT TO DO:
Write your name and address clearly on an Inland Telegram Form and put Re. 1/8 in stamps on it (express Telegraphic Rate) and post it to BILLY JONES, P. O. Box 759, Bombay so as to reach by the evening before the Race Day at the latest.
On the morning of the Race Day you will receive a telegram giving you THREE CERTAIN WINNERS.
In return for this service, you must send the next day to Mr. Jones, the odds paid by the Tote, for win only, to Re. 5, by crossed cheque. Money Orders or Cash will not be accepted.
BILLY JONES, P. O. Box 759, BOMBAY.

"DESTINY REVEALED."
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

DON'T
RESOLVED:
From to-day onwards make it a resolve to SAVE money by purchasing your Motor needs at the ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY, Lamington Road, BOMBAY. "Don't do it"—i. e. do not do otherwise.
DO IT.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Newyork market is Very Steady.

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet but Steady		16·50
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·50
New York, 11 a.m.	March	29 90
(As known in Liverpool at	May	29·97
closing time.)	July	29·17
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	29.73
	July	28.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 27.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
February	—
March	15.05+ 5
April	—
May	15.84+ 6
June	15·12+ 9
July	15.48+ 6
Aug.	15·17+ 7
Sept.	—
Oct.	15·11+ 5
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Egyptians March	16·95+ 5
May	17·25+ 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 26.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·75
" "	Fully Good	9.15
" "	Fine	9.55
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10.80
" "	Fully Good	11.20
" "	Fine	11.60
M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.65
" "	Fully Good	9.05
" "	Fine	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Months.	To-day's prices.
February	16·82— 3
March	16·85— 5
April	17·05— 5
May	17.20 ugd.
June	17·30 "
July	17.45 "
August	17.55 "
September	17.80 "
October	17·65 "
November	17·73 "
Dec.	17·78 "
Jan.	17 83 "

Manchester Market :—Slow.

Yarns :—Irregular with poor turn over and more cloth inquiry.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

Futures at New York	Mar.	30.06+32
	May	30.12+38
	July	29.18+20
	Oct.	26.12+12
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.96+ 6
	May	16 87+ 9
	July	15.92+10
	Oct.	14.23+17

London, Feb. 27.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/16 Quiet.
Bar Gold £ 4-8-1 Firm,
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 27.

Bankers 3 per cent	59
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8
" " 2 months hence	31 1/2
Indian bazars bought Buyers Satisfied.	
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 27.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Paid	44 3/8
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar. Buyers	44 1/8
Australian Feb.-Mar Sellers	48
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar.	28/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers,	46/9
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " " Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/3

Tone :—Easier.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	128 1/2
National	46 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 5 5/8

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal £ 16 1/4

LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar. Sellers Quiet £ 18

LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat £ 21 3/8

COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Paid £ 9 3/16

TORIA RAPESEED—Feb-Mar. Sellers Inactive £ 17 7/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 74
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 72 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 5/8 Unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 7/8—1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 Unchgd
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/8 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/2 "
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2 "
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl,	16 3/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	17 7/8

Tone :—Firm.

Freights of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,July. Sellers	26/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,July Sellers	26/7 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 28.

A further sharp advance of 38 points in New York futures and 9 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The American market advanced on general buying and better spot demand. The tone of New York market is very strong, but it looks that prices are high enough at present. We do not think that the Bull side should be confidently adopted at the moment, but at the same time we do not take a Bearish view also as the cotton situation is very strong. We would advise our friends who wish to go long to wait for a better opportunity for buying, but if there should happen to be any definite substantial fall we would strongly recommend to take advantage of same by making purchases.

During the last few days there has been considerable long liquidation in our market whilst there has been fresh buying by Japanese Houses. Our prices compared with Americans are very unfavourable and it is therefore, reasonable to believe that with improved export demand, the statistical strength of the market is sure to be very strong later on in the season.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Sons cable under date 26th instant (10-40 a.m.) as under :—

"Think advance has gone far enough for the present. English spinners are out of the market, but market is being manipulated."

New York this morning being again higher the Marwari Bazar opened firm at Rs. 556 for F.G. M.G. Broach April/May and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 558 on buying by offices and Marwari jobbers. On general selling the prices touched Rs. 556½ and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 557. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 557½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 555½ and closed at 553½. F.G. M.G. Broach July/August opened to-day at Rs. 573. Buying by a commission house raised the values to Rs. 576. On selling by Marwari operators the market touched Rs. 571½ and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 572½. F.M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 493½ and went up to Rs. 495. Selling by a Japan house caused alittle setback and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 494 F.G.M.G. Bengal March was Rs. 409 whlst May Rs.418 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand by Japan exporters.

Messrs. Umrgar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordan Co. cable as under dater the 27th instant :—

"May short hedge interest very large indicating increasing premium, favour buying summer mouths."

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool :—

"New York cables; think New York May strongly held, also fear actual scarcity by July, may make that month very strong."

"Scattered buying, end of the month calling, buying of October. Rains in the Central and Eastern belt. Looks ...high enough, meantime suggest taking profits on longs. New York market very strong, general buying owing to better spot deamnd."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 28

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		553 1/2
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.		568
F. G. Bengal	March		412
F. G. Bengal	May		420
Fine Oomra	March		491

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 28

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		557
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March		411
F. G. Bengal	May		420
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		494
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		561

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	445	430	410	395
M. G. Oomra's No. 2	513	498	483	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	543	528	513	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	528	513	349	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th Feb. 1923

Cotton	28,095 Bales
Wheat	13,457 Qrs's
Linseed	7,876 "
Rapeseed	1,689 "
Gingellyseed	7,842 "
Poppyseed	800 "
Groundnuts	14 128 "
Castorseed	1,686 "
Rice	1,98,497 "
Myrabollams	5,303 "
Cottonseed	26,781 "
Mowraseed	2,131 "
Gram	1,951 "
Jawar	862 "
Masur	199 "
Bailey	528 "
Bajra	14,340 "
Coal	808 Tons.

2 Days Total.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-12-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 24-12-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24-13-3.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 80-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 80-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/8.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/32.
Tone of Exchange :—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 498.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 538.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 528.
On Japan—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 498.
Bank's selling T T Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 147½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 316.
London Gold ready sh. 88-1.
London Silver ready d. 31-10.
London Silver forward d. 31-10.
Tone of Silver—Dull. Buying by Indian bazar and China Banks caused rise, China Banks sold, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange 8. 4.70-3/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 76.50.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.10.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 87.00.
Italian Exchange Liras 97.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 100000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 98.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.

Owing to Bulls clearing for immediate settlement, Kohinoors dropped to Rs. 1,870, Simplex to 460, Century to 575, Cent. India to 2940, and Swadeshi to 3040, but later on market jumped up owing to bears covering at the close. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1285, India 95, Central 33/4, Tata Bank 14/4 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 210, By. Cotton 820. By. Dyeing 1120. Bradbury 785, Century 605, Cent. India 3025, Colaba Land 1790, Coorla 175, Crescent 385, Edw. Sassoon 395, Fazulbhoy 1025, Gokak 180 Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 577/8, Jamshed Mfg. 310, Kasturchand 365, Khatao 370, Kohinoor 1730, Luxmi Cotton 4825, Madhavrao Sed. 105 Madhowji 910, Mathuradas 450, M. Petit 3375, Meyer Sassoon 280, Morarji 5100, New Great 575, New City 505, Pabani 545, Pearls 780, Phoenix 800, Shapurji 196/4, Simplex 490, Standard 1825, Swan 850, Swadeshi 3150, Tata Mill 700 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 377/8, B. Burma 442/8. B. Burma N. I. 132/8, Bt. Burma pet 6/12xd. B. Tramway 105 B. Steam 150, Bundi Cement 24/8. Katni Ord. 180, Katni Defd. 900 xd. Ind Cement 180, New India 18, Shivrajpur 31/8, Tata Iron Ord 50, Tata Iron Defd. 160, Tata Hydro 705, Tata Oil 36/4 and Scindia Steam 12/4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Ball. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	49 0 0	7 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 2 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gajar 80-20	70 0 0	—
Teelseed Black	67 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 12 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 8 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	37 0 0	5 6 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 5 9
Linseed May	12 12 9

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Kipninstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 3
Fasalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 8 6
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8203-8303	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fasulbhai per lb	—
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Sallis—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	12 12 6
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 6
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 6 9
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1923.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/8
Bank Demand	1-4 1/8
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 11 32
Fcs Demand	500
American Dollars	3:7
Hongkong Dollars	771
Shanghai	237
Japan	153
Singapore	175 1/2

Market Steady.

MILL STORES

Bombay, Feb. 28.

The quotations are as under :—
Healds Rs. 1-14 (40 counts scarce).
Reeds Rs. 0-4-9.
Roller Cloth Rs. 8-12-0 (16 oz.)
Roller cloth Rs. 9-12-0 (18 oz.)
Sizing flannel Rs. 4-12-0 (72")
Sizing flannel Rs. 4-6-0 (66").
Card cans steel Rs. 4.
Fillets Cyl and Dof Rs. 0-14-0.
Fillets Stripping Rs. 0-12-0.
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 28 (Japanese).
Roving Bobbins Rs. 27 (Japanese).
Ring Rabbeth—5" enamel Rs. 11-8-0 (Japanese).
Ring Rabbeth—5"—Enamel—Wilson Rs 20
Weft grates—Rs. 27.
Conical pirn—5" Rs. 6 (Japanese).
Weft pirn 6"—Varnished—Rs. 7-12-0
Weft pirn—6' Enamel—tiptop—Rs. 10.

CHEMICALS.

Feb. 28.

The market for German chemicals has been almost stabilised and the prices seem to be on an upward movement. The dislocation of business caused in Germany by the French Occupation, has greatly perturbed the market locally. The Chemical trade journal of London writes in the number of February 2nd "Prices are much about the same level but the opinion is still held that a general advance in prices must take place. The question of supplies coming forward from Germany is causing no little anxiety on the spot. The trend of affairs in Germany is bound to have a material effect on the spot market, but at present the outcome is so fogged that both dealers and consumers of chemicals in this country cannot seem to make their minds up as to the proper attitude to adopt.'

The local prices are almost unchanged excepting in Zinc-Chloride and Bleaching powder which have been greatly effected owing to sudden scarcity.

DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Morarji presiding, when the following report was adopted :—

The Leather and Oil Cloth Factory has commenced to manufacture Imitation Leather Cloths and American Oil Cloths since August 1922. The completion of the Mill building was delayed by the delay in the delivery of the constructional steel works by the Firm with whom the order for the same was placed. It is now however completed and a good part of the machinery erected. Your Directors had agreed to take electric power for the Company's Factories from the Development Department but the rate that that Department subsequently quoted for the energy was so high that the Company had to change its plans and decide upon putting up a plant of its own. This also entailed delay.

The Woollen Mill at Bradford worked for five months, viz., from October 1921 to February 1922 when it was closed down and has remained closed since then. Your Directors regret that as a result of unprecedented and prolonged bad trade conditions in England the Mill's working shows a net loss of £6,283-1-3½. As the Worsted trade at Bradford has now improved, it is expected to re-start the Mill after certain repairs, alterations and improvements have been carried out.

The retiring Directors were re-elected.

DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, when the following report was adopted :—

Your Directors have to report that the Sulphuric Acid Chambers and Towers were completed in April last and have worked well. Additional Plant is being erected and when ready will find outlet for our Sulphuric Acid. In particulars, Plants for the manufacture of Hydrochloric Acid and Salt Cake have now been started up. The manufacture of Glauber's Salt and of Copperas is well in hand and it is expected that within the next three months these products will be on the market. The Plant for the manufacture of Aluminous compounds is being laid. A Sodium Sulphide Furnace is completed and will be put in commission as soon as certain iron work is received. The Glauber's Salt Plant is in course of erection and will be completed shortly. The Directors regret that the year's working shows a loss of Rs. 54,556-3-6 but this was and is inevitable during the stage of construction. It is anticipated that the entire Factory will commence to work from about June next. Under the Agency Agreement the Managing Agents are entitled to a remuneration of Rs. 36,000, but they have agreed to charge Rs .15,000 only, this amount representing their actual out-of-pocket expenses.

The retiring directors were re-elected.

COUNCIL BILLS.

A Press communique states :—

The Secretary of State for India has announced that there will be no sale of Council Bills during next week.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

A meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held yesterday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, when the rules for the election of Port Trustees by the Chamber were approved.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.946 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.7 "
Dew Point	66.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.687 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 "
Minimum temperature of Air	71.2 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	S,ESE,W,NW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	109 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Shill.

		HIGH WATER:			LOW WATER		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.		Mar.	h. m.	h. m.
Th	1	m 9 42	26 5		1	m 3 59	19 0
		22 30	28 7			15 48	15 2
F	2	1 37	27 9		2	m 7 44	17 7
		13 58	26 3			19 33	19 7
St	3	m 11 27	28 7		3	m 5 19	16 7
		23 56	30 10			17 18	15 21
S	4	m	.. ..		4	m 6 5	15 9
		12 56	29 2			18 10	15 2
M	5	m 0 33	30 2		5	m 6 42	15 3
		12 53	29 5			18 49	15 8
Tu	6	m 1 9	29 11		6	m 7 20	15 1
		13 38	29 2			19 33	16 7
W	7	m 8 44	25 4		7	m 3 15	20 2
		21 54	27 6			15 1	17 0

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 8th week of 1923, i.e. the week ending on the 24th February last, the total mortality was 799 i.e. 49 more than in the preceding week the death-rate registered was 34.05. The figures compare favourably with those of the 8th week of 1922 when the mortality was 864 and the death-rate 38.21, and with those of the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium (1918 1922) when the average mortality was 1,061 and death-rate 51.90.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 5 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory-System 307 as against 7 and 307 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 133 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 30 attacks and 18 deaths.

Plague caused 40 attacks (including one imported case) and 35 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 391 and compares favourably with that of the 8th week of 1922 when the figure was 358, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922) viz. 378.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28.

S S Cranfield, Wright, Rangoon.
S S Firoozi, Voller, Jeddah.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 28.

S S Samaria Hoosburgh, Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Orissa for Calcutta.

S S. Cranfield :—The B I S N Company's steamer Cranfield, 3212 tons, Captain J A. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Firoozi :—The B and P. S N Company's steamer Firozi, 2029 tons, Captain R C Voller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Samaria :—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Samaria, 11866 tons, Captain G S Hoosburgh, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta and Colombo, with the American tourists.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 3/3 M M Co.
4 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 2/3 L. Triestino.
5 Devanha 4785, London, 10/3, M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 5/3 Graham & Co.,
7 Domala 5134, K'chi, 2/3
7 Frienfels 3741 N F 5/3 Graham & Co.
11 Anglo-Egyptian 4640 Barcelona N.F. Graham and Co.
13 City of Genoa 3963 Liverpool 3/3 K N & Co.
15 Nurtureton 4485, Hull, N.F., S. S. N Co.
17 Willeston 3602 M'borough, 2/3, Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homefield, 3298 N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
3 Barala 1899, P. Gulf, 2/3, M. M. & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basra 2/3
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 5/3, Graham & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, 1/3 M Italiana.
12 & 13 Moji Maru, 1490, Japan, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES' DOCK.

C City of Karachi 3572 K'chi, N.F., KN & Co
K Kura 1521, N.F. N.F. S. Wallace and Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716, C Ports, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
P Indo Maru 3559 Kobe, N.F., O E Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 3rd March, P & O Co.
Moldavia due about 9th March P and O Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (due about 11th March) Agent M M and Co.
Mulbera (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Kidderpore due about 4th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 6th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Yokohama due about 1st March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun due about 8th March Agent J F Co.
City of Nagpore due about 2nd March, Agent K N Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Aristo due about 2nd March, Agent J F Co.
Cressby Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Sturmfels due about 1st March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Marienfels due about 10th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Drachenfels due about 12th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Homland due about 9th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agents E Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Asia due about 20th March, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L S Co.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 7th March Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Sparta due about 3rd March, Agent Graham & Co.
City of Harvard due about 14th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore due about 29th March, Agent Graham Co.
Arcturus due about 26th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.
Kobun Maru due about 7th March Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 2nd April Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru due about 4th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April, Agent P. and O. Co.
Querimba (not fixed), Agent P and O. Co.

FROM DURBAN ETC.

Karagola due about 11th March, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B S N Co.
Karoa due about 8th April, Agent M M Co.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

VERGE WINS THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.

A moderate crowd mustered at Mahalaxumi yesterday to witness the Thirteenth Extra Meeting of the season. The Members' stand presented a deserted appearance and even the Grand Stand was hardly filled. The second enclosure, however, was packed as usual. The sudden transition from chilly weather to summer heat as was experienced yesterday caused a good deal of discomfort; fortunately Mr. Billimoria always keeps a good supply of cool drinks without which many would have been very uncomfortable. The start was early owing to there being ten events on the card. The sport was quite interesting, unfortunately an accident in the second race marred the enjoyment of the afternoon—Morris, the popular jockey, fell during the second race and we are sorry to say was badly injured. He was brought in unconscious and was removed to hospital. It is not strange that the presence of some inexperienced riders in a race is often the cause of accidents—Ladoo, an Indian rider, also fell, but fortunately for him without serious result.

The three divisions of the Altcart Plate of 6 furlongs were the first three events of the day. In the 1st Division sixteen started. This race was easily won by Eshel, Black Guinea, a well fancied horse placed second. The second division of this plate was annexed by Arman who ran the other day unplaced in the Melton Plate. The timing of Arman yesterday was 1.28 white that of Certainty in one of the divisions of the Melton Plate was 1.24. The 3rd Division of this plate was won by Kamel who caught Fahtak in the run home. Fahtak led all the way and was unfortunate to be all out in the straight.

Only six started in the Highclerc Plate. In this race Margaret Joyce was considered the only good thing to be thought of as Pretty Girl had disappointed so often previously. The latter won by a very short margin. We have already said that Margaret Joyce is no longer the dashing mare she was two years ago.

Although there were twenty-one starters in the Second Dealers' Plate, it was a foregone conclusion that Certainty would win easily. He justified the great opinion people formed of him early this season. After his two last performances namely in the Melton Plate, and in this race, Certainty is undoubtedly an animal of a superior class; as we have already said he will beat any second class Arab with any weight; Naseeb cut the pace at a terrific speed but in spite of this he had to surrender to Certainty who was handy all the way. Halab trained by Mr. M. Nusservanjee ran a remarkable race. At the start he was one before last; at the 3rd furlong he was fully ten lengths behind the leading horse; from there he started covering ground and only got third place by a length and a quarter. This horse will prove one of the best stayers here to judge from his running yesterday.

The Carnavon Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions saw nine starters out. Grande Place led from start to finish and won easily from Starboard. The public who backed Silver Balm was on the wrong horse.

In the Cheveley Handicap of 1 mile for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, fourteen horses started in this race Mr. Mathuradass had a three barrelled gun in Verge, Plymouth Rock and Lemoine. The first named won, the other two secured third and fourth being separated by The Devil. It was a very close race. By the way, in the last race Mr. Mathuradass had a four-barrelled gun which nearly repeated his success in the Cheveley Handicap. Some people think it is unsportsmanlike to have so many candidates in a race under the aegis of one owner. Well, just as in war everything is fair so long as one is victorious.

Numerous scratchings reduced the Fermoy Plate of 5 furlongs to eight starters. This race was easily won by Bouillotte, though Magical Mike made a tremendous effort to get on terms with the winner who sailed away to win quite comfortably.

The Falmouth Handicap of 1¼ miles was a very interesting event. A number of candidates were well supported, but Aborigine received more attention than the rest. He again ran fourth. This race was won by Mr. C. N. Wadia's Aquilegia who ran prominently the other day in the Western India Stakes. Golden Treasury another well backed horse placed third behind Sagittarius who gives promise of becoming a good stayer.

The Trombay Plate of 6 furlongs for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions brought the proceedings to a close. In this race also a large field started. Andolis a favourite beat Trade Mark and Mentor with a little to spare. In this race Mr. Mathuradass' quartette was favourite and Huntsman also had a large following.

Details:—.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs W. A. Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4lbs.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's ESHEL 8-7 Morris 1
Mr. Marks' BLACK GUINEA 9-3 Bowley ... 2
Mr. Syed Naji's SIR JAMAL 8-13 Clarke ... 3
Mr. Ebrahim Gasebi's Mulberry 9-0 Easton 4
Not run: Abood, Hilal.
Also Ran.—Nicholas 9-3 Burn, Raphael 9-9, Sherwood; Lord Durham 8-13 Aldrige Goodman 8-13 Purtoosingh, Derby 8-13 McPherson, Dohan 8-10 Buckley Nanah 8-10 Harrison, Fala 8-7 Bullock, Delyar Jung 8-4 Townsend, Zaphir 8-13 Babajan, Company 7-13 Syed Saleh.

The Race:—They were sent away to a bad start when Eshel went to the front followed by Black Guinea, Dohan, Company, Sir Jamal, Fala and Mulberry. At the 4th furlong Eshel was still in command when Sir Jamal moved up and was running 3rd. They came round the bend in this order when Eshel went strong to win by 1½ lengths from Black Guinea who tried very hard to get on terms. 2½ lengths between second and third, 5 lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 26 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 185 for win, Rs. 43-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 45 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourites:—Nicholas and Derby.

Trainer.—Owner.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. (Div. III. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs W. A. Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4lbs.
Mr. Shaik Esmail Mahomed's ARMAN 8-7, Ruiz 1
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and M. Ahmed's KAPURTHALA 8-9 Bowley 2
Mr. M. Abdulali's CLINKER 8-13 McPherson 3
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's Zamilzada 7-13 Syed Saleh 4
Not run: Ambari, Alamgir, Simri, Barunet.
Also Ran:—Jumna 9-3 S. J. Meekings, Coroner 9-3 Ahmed Ali, Fayruz 9-0 Donnelly, Vendetta 9-0 Buckley, Nayif 9-0 W. Huxley, Hadid 8-13 Hewitt, Obized 8-10 Morris, Abdul Amir 8-10 Sherwood, Rabeer 8-3 Ladoo.

The Race.—The barrier rose to a good start, Arman was the quickest away and led from Kapurthala, Clinker, Fayruz, Madid and Zadilzada. At the 4th furlong Arman was still in command. Fayruz improved his position here. Arman came round the turn at a good pace and left his field in the straight an easy winner by 2½ lengths. Kapurthala and Clinker fought it out for second place the former getting there by a neck, 1½ lengths separating the fourth horse Obized and Rabeer fell bringing their riders down.

Time.—1 min. 28secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 88 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 19 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 45-8 for win, Rs. 12 Rs. 9 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Favourite.—Clinker and Kapurthala.

Trainer.—Moosa.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Div. III. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs W. A Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4lbs.
Mr. M. T. Kazrani's KAMEL 7-13 McPherson 1
Mr. Mahomed Ismail's FAHTAK 9-3 Easton 2
Mr. Abood Isak's THUG 9-0 Burn 3
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's JOHUR 8-3 Babajan 4
Not run: Archduke.
Also Ran.—Minham 9-3 Ruiz, Arabian Gold 9-3 Donelly, Prince 8-13 Bullock, Anit 8-13 Buckley, Jalmood 8-13 Bowley, Tantalus 8-13 Purtoosingh, Hermit 8-10 Hewitt, Kujjer 8-9 Townsend, Kamilbeg 8-8 Harrison, Azambusa 8-8 Thompson, Girhan 8-7 S J Meekings, Dijla 7-12 Clarke.

The Race.—They got away together. Fahtak soon assumed a clear lead from Johur, Thug, Kamel and Anit. At the 3rd furlong post Fahtak was still in front; Kamel had now moved upto 2nd place. Fahtak was first into the straight but was soon passed by Kamel who won easily by 2 lengths, 1 length between second and third, 3/4 length third and fourth. Anit moved up late at the finish but failed even to come fourth.

Time.—1min. 27 3-5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 54-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 38-8 for win Rs. 14, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

Favourite.—Anit.

Trainer.—Syed Mustapha.

THE HIGHCLERC PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. For horses that have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,500 or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4000 since 31st March 1921. W. A. and C. Allowances—Maidens 3 years old 4lbs. Maidens 4 years old, 7lbs. Maidens 5 years old and upwards 12 lbs.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's PRETTY GIRL 9-3, Townsend 1
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's MARGARET JOYCE 9-3 Burn 2
Mr. Darcy's LADY LOO 8-8 Harrison 3
Mr. A. Hoyt's Country Lad 9-3 Sherwood ... 4
Not run: Ceremony, Floral Fete, Happy Times, St. Simon's Fancy, Cushat Law, Irrigate.
Also Ran.—The Shah 9-3 Easton, French Furze 7-12 Meherji.

The Race.—This small field was sent away without trouble. Lady Loo jumped to the front and showed the way to French Furze, Pretty Girl and Margaret Joyce. Margaret Joyce moved up at the 3rd furlong and took command. Margaret Joyce came round the bend first but was joined by Pretty Girl in front of the second enclosure. An exciting finish ensued up the straight Pretty Girl gaining the better by a head, 2½ lengths between second and third, 1 length third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 17 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 7 and Rs. 5-8 for places.

Trainer.—P. J. Firth.

Favourite.—Margaret Joyce.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs in the 3rd Division landed on or since 1st July 1922 direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing allowance Clause in General conditions does not apply) Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4 lbs. Penalty. Winner of the Melton Plate 7 lbs.
Mr. T. M Goculdass' CERTAINTY 8-7 Lambert 1
Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's NASEEB 8-12 Aldridge 2
Messrs. M M Cavas and A Wahid's CROWN PRINCE 8-4 S J. Meekings 3
Mr M R Patel's Halab 8-12 Easton 4
Not run: Ramban, Security, Don't Care, Ezbar, Shamarah
Also ran:—Star 9-2 Ruiz, Zaidan 8-13 Burn, Ziab 8-12 McPherson Lucky Prince 8-8 Hewitt, Small Boy 8-13 Buckley, Silver Cloud 8-8 Thompson; Red Eagle 8-8 L. Jones Jamshir 8-4 Bowley, Gosub 8-4 Harrison Sitnnan 8-4; Babajan Turkistan 8-4 Purtoosingh, Merrily 8-4 Ahmed Ali, Zubar 8-4 O'Connor, Mujbil 8-4 Clarke, Farhan 8-4 Sherwood, Isfoog 8-0 Bullock, Gulbarga 8-4 Donnelly.

The Race.—This was a straggling start. Naseeb was the quickest away and was leading by lengths from the restof the field. Silver Cloud, Jamshir, Certainty, Crown Prince, Ziab and Gosub were prominent Halab was running in the ruck. At the 4th furlong post Naseeb was still leading by lengths. Certainty now moved up. Naseeb maintained his lead till they came round the turn wherehe was challenged by Certainty who passed him an easy winner by 3 lengths. Crown Prince was 2 lengths behind. Halab moved up strong towards the finish and placed fourth after being second last at the turn.

Time.—1 min. 52 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 174 for place.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 14 for win Rs. 8-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 101 for places

Favourite.—Certain.

Trainer.—Mahomed Ali.

THE CARNAVON PLATE. Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's GRANDE PLACE 8-8 Buckley 1
Mr. S. B. Muncherji's STARBOARD 9-7 Hewitt 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' RECIPROCITY 9-4 Lambert 3
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Neap Tide 8-8 Townsend 4
Not run: Blackwater.
Also Ran.—Red Quill 9-8 Ruiz, Summer's Joy 9-5 Easton, Catchup 9-4 Harrison, Silver Balm II McPherson, Atrocity 8-12 Thompson, Lady Cleopatra 8-12 Burn.

The Race.—As soon as they were released Catchup went to the front and led from Grande Place, Neap Tide, Starboard, Atrocity and Summer's Joy. Silver Balm II and Reciprocity were running in the ruck. After they had covered a furlong Grande Place assumed command; then came Starboard and Neap Tide. They came round the bend in this order. Grande Place went strong up the straight and won easily by 1 3/4 lengths from Starboard who tried hard to get on terms. Reciprocity made a strong bid towards the finish and displaced Neap Tide by 1½ lengths.

Time.—1min. 40 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 55 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 40 and Rs. 23 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite.—Silver Balm II.

Trained.—E. S. Godfrey.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a Race of any description since 1st Jan. 1923.
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE 9-4 Lambert ... 1
Mr. T M Thaddeus' THE DEVIL 9-4 Ruiz 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' PLYMOUTH ROCK 9-1 Bowley 3
Mr. M Goculdass' Lemoine 7-5 Harrison ... 4
Not run: Lady Cleopatra, Old Sport.
Also Ran:—Simon's Choice 9-4 Townsend, Starshot 9-1 Easton, Marmion 8-9 Hewitt, Brendan 8-5 Burn, Love Glass 8-1 Bullock, Miss Evans 7-13 Clarke, On Leave 7-9 Thompson, Southern Beauty S J Meekings, Dayspring 7-3 O'Connor, Blackwater 7-1 Purtoosingh.

The Race.—On Leave was the last to get away. Plymouth Rock was the first to get into his strides followed by Dayspring, Black water, Verge, The Devil, Lemoine and Marmion. Simon's Choice and Starshot were running in the ruck. At the 3rd furlong Verge moved upto 3rd place. Dayspring faded away after they rounded the bend. Plymouth Rock was still in command but was challenged by The Devil. The latter was gaining the better when Verge came on the outside and joined them. A hard tussle ensued, Verge winning by a head, ¼ neck second and third. Head third and fourth. Lemoine covered much ground at the finish.

Time.—1 min. 40 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 85 and Rs. 155 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win Rs. 18-8 Rs. 37 and Rs. 72 for places.

Favourite.—Marmion.

Trainer.—J. Robinson.

THE FERMOY PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' BOUILLOTTE 8-5 Townsend 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAGICAL MIKE 8-12 Hewitt 2
Mr. H. B. Shroff's WHITE DART 7-0 O'Connor 3
Mr. C. Vaz's Mimi 8-13 Burn 4
Not run: Cintra, Harmony, Corisande, Greenfield, Eager To, Ceremony, Meddlesome.
Also Ran.—Tarvie 9-6 McPherson, Redcot 9-0 Ruiz, Dialect 8-9 Lambert, Milk Maid 7-2 Purtoosingh.

The Race.—They were despatched to a level start. They seemed to be racing together for the early part of the journey. When they came nearer Magical Mike and Bouillotte were a couple of lengths in front of the others. About a furlong from home Bouillotte shot out and won comfortably from Magical Mike by 2 lengths, ½ lengths, 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 2/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 35-8 for win, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 43 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win Rs. 10-8 Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite.—Tarvie.

Trainer.—T. Ferguson (Snr.)

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's AQUILEGIA 9-0 Lambert 1
Mr. S. Petit's SAGITTARIUS 7-5 Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. A. Geddis' GOLDEN TREASURY 8-10 Thompson 3
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's Aborigine 8-6 Bowley 4
Not run:—Ecleston, Witch Doctor.
Also Ran.—Mametz 8-12 Ruiz, Millmount 8-5 Aldridge, Sensford 7-13 S J Meekings, Nikolaki 7-12 Sherwood, Thunder 7-10 Bullock, Bathurst 7-9 Clarke, Gipsy's Advice 7-8 Meherji, Charles William 7-3 Harrison.

The Race.—A good start. Aquilegia was the first to show out. After a furlong was covered Sensford assumed command from Millmount, Aborigine, Mametz, Aquilegia, Sagittarius and Golden Treasury. Charles William was out of the race. At the 6th furlong Sagittarius moved up. This order was maintained till the bend where Sensford patered away. Aquilegia shot out here closely followed by Sagittarius. The latter could however make no impression on Aquilegia who won easily by 1 3/4 lengths. Golden Treasury moved up towards the finish and displaced Millmount ¼ length, 1 length.
Aborigine, ½ length, 1 length.

Time.—2mins. 8 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 39-8 for win, Rs .16, Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite.—Aborigine.

Trainer.—J. E. Malone.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March 1922.
Messrs. Ebrahim Kadum and Goolam Ali's ANDOLIS 9-2 Thompson 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' TRADE MARK 8-8 Lambert 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' MENTOR 8-6 Harrison 3
Mr. N E Patel's Leopold 7-2 O'Connor 4
Not run: Summerton, Defender, Bahadurjung, California, Taj.
Also Ran:—Kooleb 8-12 Aldridge, Waabil 7-11 Sherwood, Royal Court 7-3 Meherji, Golshan 8-2 Townsend, Huntsman 8-1 Bowley, Kitchener 7-13 McPherson, Yadghar 7-12 Hewitt Triumph 7-12 Clarke; Black Ivory 7-12 Purtoosingh. Reeman 7-7 Meekings.

The Race.—They were sent away to a fair start. Kooleb at once assumed a lead by a couple of lengths from Andolis, Trade Mark, Mentor, Leopold, Huntsman and Golshan. Kooleb kept his lead till they came round the bend where he was done with. Andolis went on to win without trouble by 1½ lengths from Trade Mark who tried very hard to get in terms, ¼ length between second and third 3/4 length third and fourth. Huntsman finished last.

Time.—1min. 24 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 15 for places.

Favourite.—Mr. M. Goculdass' bracket.

Trainer.—Goolam Ali.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, laid the chief corner stone of the Free Masons' Hall Madras, on Monday evening.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Bombay Races on the afternoon of 28th instant.

Sir Henry P. W. Mac Naghten Kt., has been elected to be a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce constituency in place of Mr. A. J. F. Hood, resigned.

HIGH COURT.

CASE AGAINST TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION REJECTED,

Before the Chief Justice Hon. Sir M. C. Macleod and Mr. Justice Crump

P. D. Shamdasni ..... Petitioner. (Complainant.)

vs.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd.

The petitioner applied in revision under sections 435 and 439 Criminal Procedure Code from the order of acquittal of the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. B. N. Athavle on the charge brought against the Company by the petitioner for having made default in complying with the requirements of Section 131 of the India Companies Act VII of 1913.

The petitioner based his application on the following among other grounds:—

(1) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in proceeding with the hearing of the case when the said Mr. Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata the accused in this case against whom summons for attendance was issued, was not before the Court, nor had he applied for exemption.

(2) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in accepting the said Mr. Peterson as a witness for the defence and giving him oath although he had accepted the summons for attendance as an accused person.

(3) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in examining the Honourable Mr. P. C. Sethna as an accused person in place of the said Mr. Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata. The Honourable Mr. P C. Sethna was not served with any process from the Court.

(4) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in shutting out the evidence, Your Lordship's Petitioner wanted to adduce from the Books and Documents of the Respondents Company.

(5) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in refusing Your Lordship's Petitioner opportunity of showing that the Balance sheet was not drawn up in conformity with the Law.

(6) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in not examining the documentary evidence adduced by your Lordships Petitioner with regard to the information filed by him.

(7) That the Learned Magistrate erred in law in allowing the evidence of the said Mr. Peterson to be recorded as a witness for the Defence since he was listening to your Lordship's Petitioner's examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re-examination and the statement of the accused person at the hearing of this case.

(8) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in refusing to allow the examination of Mr. Cocke who had been tendered as a witness for the Defence and thereby deprived your Lordship's Petitoner the opportunity of cross-examining him to adduce evidence which had been shut out by the Learned Magistrate in the Couse of the examination of your Lordship's Petitioner.

(9) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in attempting to communicate on the Phone with Mr. Ackworth of Messrs. Little & Co., (who appeared for the Defence) after the hearing of the case on the 11th day of October 1922.

(10) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in having written out his Judgment after the hearing of the case on the 11th day of October 1922 before the examination of Mr. Cocke who had been cited as the Defence witness and before the arguments in the case had been concluded on the 17th day of October 1922 when the hearing of the case was adjourned for the said purpose.

(11) That the trial by the Learned Magistrate is illegal. There is irregularity of Procedure and defect in the enquiry and there are fundamental errors in principal which vitiate the conduct and disposal of the case.

(12) That the trial by the Learned Magistrate was irregular and the procedure adopted in several particulars occasioned a failure of Justice.

(13) That the decision and the procedure adopted by the Learned Magistrate has resulted in a miscarriage of justice of a very grave nature.

(14) That the acquittal is based not upon an appreciation of doubtful evidence but upon manifest error apparent on the face of the judgment.

(15) That the Learned Magistrate did not hold a legal trial and therefore there is no legal acquittal.

(16) That the Learned Magistrate in this case by picking up the word "Summary" from Sub-Section 1 of Section 132 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and the words as near thereto as circumstances permit ("admit" is the Statutory word) from Sub-Section 2 of the said Section 132 of the Act has distorted and twisted the words of the said Section 132 of the Act, so as to interpret them to mean opposite.

(17) That the Learned Magistrate has blundered and gone wrong in his interpretation of Section 132 of the Act and produced a result mischievous at once to the administration of justice and the interests of th public.

(18) That it was the duty of the Learned Magistrate to expound sub-Section 1 of the said Section 132 of the Act as it stands according to the plain sense of the words to wit: "The Balance Sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets and of the Capital and Liabilities of the Company giving such particulars as will disclose the following information to wit:—

(1) "the general nature of those liabilities and assets and (2) how the value of the fixed assets has been arr'ved at." so that effect should be given to every word and no clause sentence or word should be superfluous or a surplusage, void or insignificant.

(19) That the Learned Magistrate erred in Law in not taking note of the leading case of Galloway vs. Schill, Seebhom and Co., Ltd., per Lord Alverstone C. J. Pickford J and Avery J 2K. B. (1912) 354 and in not following the principles laid down in that case which was cited by Your Lordship's Petitioner's Pleader Mr. K. F. Nariman while addressing the Court on the 17th day of October 1922.

(20) That the Learned Magistrate ought to have held that the Balance Sheet of the Respondents Company did not fulfil the requirements of sub-Section 1 of the said Section 132 of the Act and was insufficient and defective.

(21) That the Learned Magistrate ought to have held that the Balance Sheet of the Respondents Company did not fulfil the requirements of sub-Section 2 of the said Section 132 of the Act and was insufficient and defective. of the Act and the form marked F in the third Schedule prescribed thereunder and was insufficient and defective.

(22) That this case is not trifling, and the acquittal involves erroneous principle of Law, the correction of which is of public importance. The right of appeal from orders of acquittal is vested with the Government, under section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

Mr. H. Campbell, Bar at Law instructed by Mr. G. R. Patwardhan, pleader, appeared for the petitioner.

CORPORATION INJUNCTION.

(Before Mulla J.)

K. F. Nariman.

vs.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay

In this suit the rule nisi for injunction which was made returnable this morning was brought on for argument. It was ordered by consent that the rule should stand over to the hearing of the suit and that the hearing of the suit should be expedited. The suit was ordered to be placed first on board on Wednesday the 7th March. The interim injunction should continue in the meanwhile.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. Campbell appeared for the defendants.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(Before Mr. Marten.)

Gladys Millicent Main Hall. ..... Petitioner.

vs.

Harry Charles Main Hall

This was a matrimonial suit filed by the petitioner asking for a judicial separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty by the husband.

Mr. Pocock appeared for the petitioner the Respondent did not appear.

The plaintiff in her evidence stated that she was an Anglo-Indian Christian. She was married to the respondent on June 3rd 1922 and she and her husband lived together as husband and wife at various places in Bombay till 24th October 1922. Five days after their marriage the husband got drunk and violently struck her with his fists on her back and she left for her mothers place at 1 a.m. Her husband often used to get drunk and while in that state struck her and knocked her about. The husband also told her that she was a—. She finally left him on 24th October 1922.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship in giving judgment said that he was satisfied on the evidence that the husband ill-treated the wife and that he often got drunk. In the circumstances he would pass a decree in favour of the wife for judicial separation against the husband. The husband was directed to pay the petitioner's costs of the suit.

Messrs. Payne and Co. represented the petitioner.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PARSI CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Eruchshaw R. Hirjeebehedin, Editor and proprietor of the "Kaiser-I-Hind" charged Mr. Hormusji Dhunjibhoy Karaka with insult, assault and criminal intimidation on the 19th of December last.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, bar-at-law with Mr. K F. Nariman, pleader appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Joseph Baptista, bar-at-law with Mr. B. H. Daroowalla, pleader defended the respondent.

Further hearing of the case was proceeded with yesterday.

At the outset the Magistrate enquired of Mr. Velinkar whether there was any chance of settlement.

Mr. Velinker said his client was in a frame of mind to come to settlement. He wanted a dignified apology from the accused for having become a trespasser. It was stated by the other side that it was fabricated that the ledger was torn by the accused

Mr. Baptista said so far as the ledger was concerned, it seemed to have been inserted afterwards. As an editor he must withdraw his remarks.

After some further discussion, the Magistrate proceeded with the case, as the parties did not come to any settlement.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin cross-examined by Mr. Baptista said he was a reporter of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" before he became the editor of the "Kaiser-I-Hind", He edited the "Current Coin" column ("Chalni Rupia") The Parsi gentleman who wrote a letter to his paper over the "nom-de-plume" "Disgrace" about "Dancing" was Pallonji Jamshedji of Foras Road. His representative had gone to see the dance at the Fete. His representative told him that there was a mistake in identity. No Parsi gentleman of respectable position in life had written a letter to witness about the matter in question. He had also received a leter from Mr. Burjorji Bharucha about "Dancing."

Magistrate:—"Who is Burjorji Bharucha? Is that the Bharucha who writes to the 'Chronicle.'"?

Witness:—"Yes, Your Worship."

Continuing witness said that he would call Mr. Bharucha as his witness. It was untrue that Mrs. Karaka danced at the "Palais de Dance." He might have criticised in his paper about Parsis singing in Mahomedan costumes. Witness objected to Parsis smoking. When the accused peeped through the door of his room he was busy. Witness asked his clerk to inform him of the name of the gentleman who peeped through the door. The accused rushed in the room and throwing his card on his table said he was "Homi Karaka." The accused then, said "What the devil do you mean by publishing the name of my wife." He was rather surprised when he (the accused) told him that his wife did not dance. If the accused had politely told him to make a correction in his paper he would have done so. He did not take down the angry words that were used by the accused. The advertisement ledger was lying open on his table.

The case was, then, adjourned till the 14th of March.

PRECIOUS CINEMA RIOT CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Savant, charged Dadabhoy Bomanji Bharucha and eight other Parsis with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting on the night of the 4th instant in the Cinema Precious belonging to Mr. Nusserwanji N. Engineer.

Inspector Vadilal Barodia conducted the prosecution; while Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and Sorab P. Kapadia, pleaders defended the accused and Messrs. N N. Saher, Bar-at-Law, Godinho and K. F. Nariman and D. Dastoor, pleaders appeared to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Engineer.

Further hearing of the case was proceeded with yesterday.

At the outset Mr. N. N. Saher applied to His Worship that he had been authorized by the Commissioner of Police to conduct the case on behalf of the complainant.

Messrs. Kanuga and Kapadia objected to such permission being granted by His Worship under Sections 493 and 495 of the C. P. C.

After some further discussion, Mr. Saher was ultimately allowed to conduct the case.

Mr. N. N. Engineer (recalled) said the wooden railings which were made use of by the accused formed part of the compound of the Cinema.

P. C. No. 291 "D" said he arrested accused Nos. 4, 7 and 9 on the 4th and 5th instant respectively.

P. C. 1371 "D" identified accused No. 8 as a person present at the scene of rioting.

Subsequent witnesses identified the other accused.

Further hearing of the case was, then, adjourned.

CHARGE OF RIOTING DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Ramzan Ishak charged Mustafa Badruddin and six others with rioting on the 12th of January last on Ripon Road. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns.

All the accused pleading not guilty said they were innocent. The Magistrate ordered all the accused to be acquitted remarking that if the statements of the witnesses were not recorded on the 12th of January as they alleged, then he could place no reliance on their evidence because they had sworn to something which they knew was not true. There had been some bungling in this case somewhere and the accused must get the benefit of the case.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 2-40 p.m. (S.T.)
Public meeting in aid of "Bharat Mandir" Madhav Bag, 9 p.m.
Garden Party at Government House, 5 p.m.
B. P. Congress Committee Meeting, 6 p.m.
Unveiling of the busts of late Sir S. B. Broacha and lady P. S. Broacha, at Masinas Hospital, 8-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 2.

Mr. G. C. Bhate's public lecture in Marathi on "Responsible Government" in the Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, at 7-30 p.m., Mr. D. G. Dalvi, presiding.
S. S. "China" with Mails of February 15, expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 3.

Ladies' protest against proposed tramway fares increases by Rashtriya Stree Sabha, in Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.
1st day of the Bombay Suburban District Conference, Ghatkopar 4 p.m.
Holi Sammelan meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 9-30 p.m.
Banks closed: Holi (Hindu Holiday.)
The s. s. "Caledonia" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fourteenth Extra Meeting.
Bombay Battalion (A.F.I.) Annual Inspection 8 a.m.

SUNDAY Mar. 4.

Bombay Tenants' Association meeting Servants of India Society Hall 4 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	7	35	22	15
Poona Mail	11	40	14	45
Inter. 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	10
Poona Express	19	50	15	15
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	21	30
Madras Fast Pass. ..	21	40	8	15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	13	35	16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	0	20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express ..	7	45	21	35
Express	20	25*	7	5

* Note—This express will terminate at Churchgate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

IN AID OF BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The Bharat Young Amateurs of Dadar will stage the Marathi play 'Manapman" in aid of the Bengal Relief Fund on Friday (the 9th instant) at 8-30 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre.

A NEW WEEKLY OF BOMBAY.

On Wednesday the declaration was filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, by Mr. B. N. Mehisheri as the Editor of "The Sthanik Swarajya", a new Gujarati weekly, which will appear on the 18th March the anniversary day of Mahatmaji's incarceration. The policy of the paper will be to educate the public of Bombay on their civic rights and to support the Nationalist cause in the Municipality.

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY SHOPS.

The annual auction sale of toddy shops numbering 131 in the town and island of Bombay which began on Tuesday in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall under the supervision of Mr. Brander, Collector of Bombay was continued yesterday.

There was a large number of bidders who were mostly Parsis including a few widows. The bids were rather heavy and the purchasers were mostly the old owners. There was keen competition for two licenses Nos. 112 and 117. Last year they were purchased for Rs. 375 and Rs. 450 respectively while yesterday they were sold for Rs. 1,250 and Rs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 1, 1923.

THE TRUCE.

We have on previous occasions expressed our views on the question of compromise between the majority and minority parties of the Congress. The All-India Congress Committee has met in Allahabad and accepted a proposal of compromise which differs from the original proposal agreed to by the Working Committee of the Congress in one important respect and is a decided improvement on it. And the improvement is that the suggestion of holding a special session of the Congress virtually to discuss the question of Council-entry has been dropped. To agree to call a special session would have meant a fatal diversion of the energies of Congress workers from the immediate programme which the Gaya session has enjoined upon them to fulfil. The Gaya programme has to be fulfilled by the country by the end of next month. So far as the country is concerned, the test by which the Allahabad pact can be judged is this: Does it help or hinder the fulfilment of the Gaya programme? It will certainly help if only because the distraction of the Council question will temporarily be removed because the essential condition of the compromise is that the Council propaganda should be suspended by both the parties until the end of April. This means the temporary removal of the apple of discord between Congressmen. The restoration of unity and harmony among Congressmen is the prime need of the country and it has been secured though only for the time being. The minority party has agreed to co-operate with the majority in appealing for and raising such funds and enlisting such workers as may be necessary for the constructive programme and also in working the constructive programme and other common matters. This evidently does not mean that the minority party will cooperate with the majority in carrying out the whole of the Gaya programme. However, if the leaders of the minority fulfil their part of the bargain with the vigour and enthusiasm they displayed when the Mahatma was in our midst, not only will they regain their hold on the country which they have, to a great extent, lost by their proposal regarding Council-entry, but there is no doubt but that the efforts of the country will be crowned with success. Success, however, depends on work. Harmony among Congress workers cannot be a substitute for work. For the rest, the Allahabad arrangement is more a truce than a compromise; for after the 30th April, if not before that date, if the existing Councils are dissolved earlier than expected, the minority will adopt such a course as it deems fit.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

We cannot quite agree with the President of the Legislative Assembly in holding that the three resolutions and amendments on Railway management he selected for discussion crystallized all the issues involved. But confining our remarks to the issues actually discussed, we are amazed to find, from the published reports of the debate, that not a single member seems to have emphasised the central principle governing the whole question. Normally, in countries with national Governments, it would be for the Government to insist that it is the right of the State, as the collective representative of the community, to take up all the profits derived from the operation of the services, whose only standard of success must be sought in the benefits they actually confer on the community. The profits, indeed, may be in the ordinary form of revenue surplus derived from the charges made upon the community for the use of these services. But the profits would be nonetheless true benefits to the community if they consist in substantial aid to the industry and commerce of the country, even if they, owing to such a policy, show no revenue surplus in the commonly accepted sense. The defect of the Railway policy in India hitherto lay in this that it did not show any revenue surpluses, at the same time that it resulted in a steady weakening and decay of Indian industry, by an unscientific rate system, by an uncommercial alignment, by an unproductive and unjustifiable extravagance in the construction, equipment and operation of the railroads. The Hon. Mr. Innes fancied, perhaps, that he was scoring a point against the Indian demands when he exhibited in a sort of parallelism the varying desiderata of the Indian and European view-points on this question. He was only advancing the most effective arguments against his own position. The Indians wanted Indianisation of the Railway services; why should they not? More sympathetic rate systems, to foster Indian industries; why not? He implied, if he had not the courage to express it frankly, that these desiderata were inconsistent with efficiency in management and utility in the ultimate result; but he did not advance a single argument to show that Indianisation of railway services and revision of the rate-systems would be inconsistent with efficiency in the management of a transport service. Let him define his idea of "efficiency" in the management of a transport service. Let him prove that the mere substitution of Indians for Europeans, in the operation, superintendence or direction of the railways and the mere recasting of rate schedules to develop the local industries would result in more collisions, or greater waggon shortage, or poorer regularity in the service than has already been the case under the system he defends. For our part, we shall count it an enormous gain if the State management of railways is in no way inferior to the existing regime—and we doubt if it is possible for the railways to be less useful to the country at large than they have hitherto been under the prevailing policy.

The Government of India being anything but national in composition or sympathies, the position which ought to have been theirs by right had to be maintained by their opponents. But the victory, if the vote in the Assembly may be so described, is hardly worth a note of jubilation. The principle of nationalisation has not yet been accepted after years of unceasing and unqualified demands for its acceptance by the people of India. The resolution ultimately passed only "recommends to the Governor-General-in Council that on the expiration of their leases the management of both the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway be taken over by the State." Assuming that this recommendation will be adopted by the Government—and, parenthetically, we cannot help uttering a warning that the temper or bias betrayed by the Government during the debate is scarcely calculated to make the public entirely at their ease even on this narrow problem—it says nothing as to the general policy even now in regard to Railway management. "Government," Mr. Innes said, "was totally opposed to banging and locking the door against a return to Company management in respect of these two railways." Even granting that after the passage of the resolution Government abandon this attitude, there is no guarantee against its reassertion on a later occasion, or at least against the repetition of all the trouble, inquiry and discussion spent in the last two years on this subject. Dr. Gour would have the country learn that by pronouncing on a question of principle *now*, the Assembly would be tying down its successor. Was ever a problem of policy discussed and decided upon in a legislative body that did not wear an appearance of finality? And yet how short-lived have been such finalities! Such an argument can hardly be urged by those who have helped to vote at one stroke and without benefit of lapse a five years' railway capital programme; for was not that really tying up the hands of the next Assembly? This grave issue of national policy cannot, however, be allowed to remain in the absurd position into which it has been manoeuvred by the adroit indecisiveness of the Government. The central Budget is now too much of a drain upon the provincial finances not to cause anxiety; and the only safe, sound and certain way we can think of for replenishing the central exchequer is by the improvement in the profits of the commercial services like the railways. We cannot believe such improvement to be possible under Company management; and we regard the commissions of management payable to the companies as an unmitigated and unjustifiable drain upon the country's finances.

DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL.

We hope to publish to-morrow the first of a series of special articles from the pen of Mr. C. F. Andrews, regarding the distress in North Bengal as a result of the recent floods. Mr. Andrews has spent the last two months touring in the flooded areas, investigating the extent of the havoc caused. He has also had unique opportunity of seeing with his own eyes the splendid work of relief carried on under the guidance and supervision of Dr. P. C. Ray. Bombay, along with Bengal and other provinces, has enabled Dr. Ray to carry on this work by giving generous help in money and clothing. Already about five to six lakhs of rupees have been spent in rebuilding houses and giving food and clothing to the people. Under the efficient administration and vigilant eye of Dr. Ray, who has not spared himself in any way in this noble work—to which an eloquent tribute was paid by the special representative of the "Manchester Guardian"—the money has been so well spent that not an anna has been wasted. The result has been that the distressed people have now been almost entirely freed from anxiety as to food, clothing and houses. But, as Mr. Andrews points out, things are not over yet. "There is absolutely no income for these poor people till next November or December—except that which may come from the very small area which has been sown for a *rabi* crop. And this is not likely to bring in much. Therefore, the villagers will have to live entirely on credit all this year; and already their credit is practically exhausted. If they are able to get in their seed for this year's harvest, things may be a little better for them, but over a large area this is still doubtful." Government, thanks to the stimulus given by Dr. Ray's work of relief, are advancing loans for seed, but these loans are generally given to the richer agriculturists while the large bulk of poor villagers are without help. The land is a fertile one and if help in seed is forthcoming in time, that is, before the monsoon, the yield will enable the poor people to stand on their own legs once again. If it is not forthcoming in time, the work of relief will have to be continued for months. If, therefore, the magnificent work which Dr. Ray and his co-workers have been able to do with the generous assistance of the public, is not to be all but wasted for lack of the last but timely instalment of aid, the people of Bombay and Ahmedabad should lose no time in responding to the appeal of Dr. Ray who will soon be in their midst. The mission of relieving human distress knows no distinction of religion or caste. But we cannot help drawing attention to the fact that though ninety per cent. of the distressed in north Bengal are Muslims, the contribution of the Muslim community towards the relief fund has not been adequate. We trust the rich Muslims of Bombay will help Dr. Ray in collecting the sum of rupees one lakh which is required to give seed to the villagers in N. Bengal.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

That there is ample scope for the operations of the Inchcape Axe in the bloated establishment of the Army in India is recognised on all hands which are not interested in keeping up these establishments for purposes alien to the true interests of the country. We shall soon know how far economies have been suggested in the Army by the Inchcape Committee, though we do not expect that any serious effort will be made to reduce the establishments to the minimum consistent with efficiency, and the requirements of the defence of the country. "Truth" (London) sheds some pertinent light in this connection. Referring to the existing plethora of general officers in command and staff appointments in the Indian Army, as compared with pre-war days, the journal writes:—"To begin with, it takes about ten instructors of the ranks of colonel and major to run a class of about forty-five attending the Senior Officer's School. This needs explaining. The Schools of Education at Belgaum and Wellington are condemned as unnecessary, British officers of Indian units being taught there to give lectures to Sepoys on such unfruitful subjects as the Thames Estuary. The work of the two physical training schools might be done regimentally. Candidates are sent from all over India, Burma, Aden, and Mesopotamia, at a vast expense in travelling and detention allowances, to this school and to the signalling, machine-gun, and small-arm schools. Why not suspend the lot for a few years and develop intensively the brigade and regimental courses and training?" The journal also refers to the great expense of assembling, at the artillery camp at Belgaum, a number of officers from all over India to witness batteries firing under peace conditions, "most of these officers having seen millions of rounds fired in real warfare." There is a consensus of opinion, according to "Truth," that the Command machinery only does "post office" work, passing on letters from districts, and that it is not necessary to maintain for this purpose in each of them a lieut.-general, a major-general to assist him, and a big staff of lieut.-colonels and majors. It has long since become obvious to all Indians that their country is obliged to maintain these huge establishments not for its own needs and purposes, but for "Imperial" purposes which are not fully disclosed to them. It is a pity that the self-styled representatives of the people in the central legislature do not take a serious view of the bleeding of their country on account of the huge Army establishments.

Notes of the Day

A Welcome Step.

The new policy governing the admission of the children of the depressed classes in State and aided schools, which the Government of Bombay have just announced in a Press Note, deserves the warm commendation and heartiest support of the public and of all sincere well-wishers of the "untouchables." Though the Education Department of Bombay is not the first to take action in the direction outlined in the Press Note—for, in Madras, at any rate, action in this direction was taken more than a year ago—it deserves to be congratulated on the reform it is initiating. As the Press Note points out, it is only fair that the "depressed" classes, who pay the same rates and taxes as other classes, should have equal educational facilities. If communities or individuals belonging to the so-called "higher" classes have any conscientious or other scruple to let their children freely mix with the children of the "depressed" classes, they should make their own arrangements for the education of their children. They cannot and should not expect the State to discriminate between the different sections of the people to the detriment of any single caste or group of castes. The "higher" castes would do well to recognise that the injustice so long connived at cannot be tolerated by the State any longer without serious discredit to itself. As Mahatma Gandhi has been dinning into the ears of his countrymen, 'untouchability' is a blot on Hindu society which the latter must obliterate without the least delay if it aspires to solidarity in the nation. No true Nationalist can tolerate the evil of untouchability. It is a happy sign that in the vast majority of the national schools, started under the auspices of the Indian National Congress, untouchability is not recognised and that the children of the "depressed" classes are as free to profit by the instruction as the children of the "highest" Hindu castes. And it is a striking tribute to the services of the Mahatma that the Government of Bombay have at last recognised the wisdom of taking a courageous step in the direction indicated by him.

National Muslim University.

The deputation of the Jamea Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) Aligarh, consisting of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Majid, Principal Khwaja and Vice-Principal, Mr. Hadi Hasan, will arrive in Bombay to-day. They are touring the country to collect rupees ten lakhs, the sum required to meet the immediate needs of the University if it is adequately to fulfil the purpose for which it was started by Maulana Mohamed Ali and other Congress leaders. The National University has over 225 students of whom about 40 are Hindus. Its syllabus of studies includes the teaching of science and there is a fairly good chemical and biological laboratory. Some material has been ordered from Europe and is gradually coming in. Specially commendable is the Jamea Millia Press which prints both in litho and type. It has already brought out some half-a-dozen good publications and it is hoped it will soon become self-supporting. The students of the University are taught composing, printing and press management without the payment of extra fees. Amongst vocational studies, there are excellent arrangements for hand-spinning and weaving; and a lock-factory has also been started. The Senate and the Academic Council of the Jamea have been feeling for some time the impossibility of running the University without permanent funds; but they were unwilling to raise a demand for separate funds until they were certain that every anna collected would go to constructive work e. g. erection of buildings, equipment of laboratories and improvement of the library and the industrial departments. It is obvious that the sum of 10 lakhs which the members of the deputation are out to collect is too small for this purpose. But the first step towards a work of lasting value shall have been taken if this very moderate amount is subscribed for. We have no doubt but that Bombay will enthusiastically extend its support to the small but growing National University of Aligarh.

"Cinemas in Bombay."

"G. G. C." writes: "A propos of the "Note of the Day" appearing in your Saturday's issue under the caption "Cinemas in Bombay", I submit that a "place of amusement" is not necessarily a nuisance. You are, perhaps, aware that there is no theatre in Bombay which caters for Indian music and of the consequent difficulties which have to be encountered when some enterprising lover of Indian music tries to organise a concert. Owner after owner refuses to let his theatre either because he has his own show to run, or there is a binding contract to be fulfilled and one or two which might be available at the time do not serve the purpose, either because the rent is too high or the theatre is situated in a locality where the respectable people hesitate to go with their families, and where musicians also find it most uncomfortable to perform the 'Jalsa' on account of the rowdy audience who hardly appreciate the real art of music. The capitalist in question, who is a lover of Indian music, intends to supply this want at the request of the most respectable people of the city who are true lovers of the music and who have to pay heavy fees therefor, and the main object of this theatre will be to advance the cause of Indian music by organising concerts of master artists all over India, the cinema shows being incidental only. Such a theatre at Byculla or Parel will be as out of place, as a liquor shop cheek by jowl with a place of worship, for the population of Byculla or Parel will not care for it and for the others it will be too far away and altogether out of place, as this will appeal to and is meant for a cultured class of respectable high class people rather than for the class of spectators who are drawn into the crowd to witness a howling serial and who will not want it; it is not likely to be made a nuisance wherever it may be situated, and it certainly will not be a nuisance where it is proposed to be built. It will face Queen's Road, which is a quiet place and not thickly populated as suggested in your note. The theatre will be far off from the Girgaum Main Road and it will be constructed on a site which will cause the least possible nuisance to the residents of the neighbourhood."

Economics of Export Duties.

Since 1917 the Government of India have been charging a duty of six annas per gallon on all motor spirit produced in India and Burma. By an executive decree of the Governor-General-in-Council, however, petrol, produced in India or Burma and exported to foreign countries, is exempted from taxation. So the tax falls entirely on Indian consumers, while the exemption from it has resulted in practically a gift, at the expense of the Indian tax-payer, of 4½ crores of rupees on the 120 million gallons of petrol exported from Burma since the tax was first levied, to the foreigner. We are frankly unable to understand the ethics of this position. It is, indeed, a mystery why the spirit, which is estimated to cost 1½ anna per gallon by the producers themselves, should cost 2 rupees a gallon in Bombay. But its importance is nowhere in comparison with the mystery of Government tax policy in this behalf. We have, indeed, heard of a clause in the United States constitution which definitely precludes the Government of that country from taxing, on export, any commodity produced in that country. And we can appreciate the anxiety of a Government, even though not national in composition nor sympathetic in temperament, not to meddle with the export trade by undue taxation. The only just or permissible taxation of exports is in the case of absolute or at least practical monopolies of the exporting country, on condition that the demand for the taxed exports is rigid enough to shift the burden of the tax virtually on to the foreign consumer. Petrol is neither a virtual nor an absolute monopoly of India, or Burma. We can, therefore, realise the unwisdom of taxing such exports. But what we cannot understand is the taxation of petrol produced in India or Burma, *only* when it is consumed in India, the export to other countries being specially made free. The official excuse for this absurd anomaly is, of course, to be sought in the insatiate revenue needs of the Government of India. But even the revenue needs of the Government cannot justify them in taxing Indian consumption, and specifically exempting the foreigner. The Government of India possess in their vast secretariats pundits and pedants enough to clothe this absurdity in the form of a principle of excise revenue though in stating that principle they will have to ignore the still more important consideration of national development, viz., that all excise duties in so far as they entrench upon domestic industry must be abolished, whether for meeting the domestic market or the foreign market. We trust the next Budget will perceive this anomaly and abolish it entirely.

Hindu High School, Panchgani.

The need for a residential school for Hindu boys in the hills has been sorely felt for many years. The advantages of such institutions, if they are properly conducted, are many. In Bombay many young boys have to adjust themselves to their insanitary and restricted surroundings, and have to do without games which are essential for their healthy growth. Mr. M. V. Pandit has recently started a Hindu High School at Panchgani, where the physical and intellectual needs of the students are well looked after. Panchgani with its beautiful climate is just the place suited for a residential school, and Mr. Pandit's institution, with its fine playground and almost historic surroundings, deserves the support of the Hindu community.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS TO ASSEMBLY.

AGREEMENT REACHED BY COUNCIL OF COMMISSARIES.

"UNIMPORTANT AMENDMENTS" INTRODUCED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora states that the Council of Commissaries there, after an eight-hour meeting, has reached an agreement with regard to the proposals to be submitted to the Assembly to-day. It is alleged that unimportant amendments have been introduced in the Treaty, while it is suggested that financial and economic questions will be left to subsequent negotiations; but, there seems to be little doubt that discussions in the Assembly will be heated and protracted.

Importance is attached to the speech which Mustapha Kemal Pasha is expected to make on March 1st., being the third anniversary of the opening of the Assembly.—Reuter.

ANGORA DISCUSSES DRAFT PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Constantinople.—The Angora National Assembly met in secret session to-day to hear Government's statement about the draft of the Lausanne Treaty. Large crowds within and without the building testified to public interest. Ismet Pasha explained Government's standpoint. According to Turkish papers, the Council of Commissars, while endorsing what Ismet Pasha has agreed upon with the Allies will propose disjunction of economic and financial questions from the Treaty, conditional upon a settlement being reached within six months. It is stated that Government is confident of carrying the majority of the Chamber. Newspapers are most optimistic. A later message says it is reported that Turkish troops opposite the British lines at Ismid sent over a message to-day saying:—"If you hear firing soon, don't be alarmed. It will merely be *feu de joie* because peace has been decided upon."—Reuter.

"ISMET'S PEACE PARTY WILL PREVAIL".

CURZON ON LAUSANNE TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

London.—Speaking at the Aldwych Club to-day, Lord Curzon said he believed that the Peace Party in Angora to which Ismet Pasha belonged would prevail over the War Party. He did not conceive it possible that any nation, in the long run, would reject a treaty so generous and considerate in terms and which would enable Turkey to resume her career in Europe and Asia; nor did he conceive that the Turks, any more than the British, desired to promote a struggle which had impoverished all participants, and the early termination of which was as essential to the Turks as it was to the British. The foreign situation was improving slowly and surely.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN CAIRO.

8 PERSONS WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Cairo.—Five British soldiers and three Egyptians were wounded by bombs thrown on the main road at nightfall. Two of the soldiers have been severely wounded, and it is believed the bombs were thrown from a building. The police are rigorously searching houses in the vicinity but no arrests have so far been made.—Reuter.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF DANZIG.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 27.

The Council of the League of Nations has appointed Lt.-Col. M. S. MacDonnell to succeed General Sir. Richard Haking as High Commissioner of the Free City of Danzig. MacDonnell, who is 43 years old, and a good linguist, has had a brilliant career as Administrator in Egypt. He has been Governor of the Western Provinces of Egypt since 1919 and before then was Secretary-General of the Frontier District Administration which controlled all Egyptian territory exclusive of the Nile Valley. MacDonnell is at present in London and leaves for Danzig in a few days.—B. O. W.

HONORARY DEGREE FOR SIR PATRICK AGNEW.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

At the convocation at Oxford, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred to-day upon Sir Patrick Agnew, whose distinguished services in the Indian Civil Service and public spirited work at Oxford since his retirement were mentioned by the public orator.—Reuter.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

SERIOUS KENYA SITUATION.

BLASPHEMOUS ATTACK IN SETTLERS' PRESS.

GRAVE PROVOCATION TO INDIANS.

REQUEST TO SEND UNOFFICIAL DEPUTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 27.

The Indian community of East Africa, through the Secretary, Indian National Association, Zanzibar, requested his Excellency the Viceroy for immediate interference as the present journalistic polemics the East African settlers' papers on religious and social matters are calculated to create serious racial troubles, and damage the fair field of an amicable settlement of the present problem, and to withhold in the case of the Editor of the "Weekly Democrat", Mombasa, the confirmation of the order of deportation, in view of the present critical position and the grave provocation from the other side, which is mainly responsible for such writings.

It is strongly advocated to send an unofficial deputation from the Central Legislatures to investigate conditions on the spot which, according to the suggestion of the "Zanzibar Voice", is likely to create much good to the Indian interests and exercise a moderating influence on both sides.

A mass meeting attended by over 10,000 Africans, and Asiatic Mahomedans of Mombasa drew the Government's attention to Revd. Shaw's blasphemous identification of the holy Prophet Mohomed with Belial, the embodiment of unrighteousness and darkness, made in the articles appearing in the "East African Standard" of the 3rd instant. Religious feelings running extremely high. The meeting prayed for the adoption of immediate steps.

SIR R. CORYNDON INVITED TO LONDON.

URGENT CALL TO DISCUSS INDIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Nairobi.—Responding to the invitation of the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor, is proceeding to London as early as possible, accompanied by a number of representatives of Europeans, in order to discuss the new proposed terms of the settlement of the Indian question.—Reuter.

NORTH IRELAND PARLIAMENT.

DUKE OF ABERCORN'S OPENING SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Duke of Abercorn opened the third session of the North Ireland Parliament in Belfast to-day. He drove through the streets lined by troops and police, and was heartily cheered. In the course of a speech in opening the Parliament he referred to the bright auspices under which the Parliament opened, in view of the restoration of order. He declared that in Belfast respect for law had been established. The principal bills during the session would deal with education and temperance reform. A Royal Commission would be appointed shortly to consider and report upon how the natural and industrial resources of North Ireland could best be developed. —Reuter.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR S. RHODESIA.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 27.

Mr. Bonar Law stated, in the House of Commons, that Government intended to give effect to the result of a recent referendum by granting responsible Government to the people of South Rhodesia as at the earliest practicable date.—B. O. W.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 27.

It is understood that the Army Estimates, for the new financial year beginning in April, will amount to about 43 million sterling or ten million less than the sum demanded twelve months ago.—B. O. W.

ORDERS FOR BOILERS FROM G. I P. RY. CO.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the statement of the Labour deputation to the Ruhr in connection with Indian locomotive boilers exported from Messrs. Krupps, Lord Winterton said that the G. I. P. Railway ordered for sixteen boilers, in October last, from a Swiss firm whose tender was below the lowest English tender.

(Note. Apparently the Swiss firm sublet the contract to Messrs. Krupps.)—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Major J. D. Edwards has died.—Reuter.

The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has recommended the members of the American section to curtail production during March by fifty per cent owing to the deplorable state of trade.—Reuter.

The late Henry Alexander, ex-Inspector General of Prisons in Bombay, has left £2,975 sterling.—Reuter.

PRINCES' PROTECTION BILL.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

EARL WINTERTON ABUSES INDIAN PRESS.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S MOTION REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Colonel Wedgwood (Labour), putting forward a motion in favour of petitioning the King not to give the Royal Assent to the Indian States Protection Act, declared that there was a good deal of oppression and misrule in some Indian States. The only safeguard against oppression, he maintained, was publicity. The policy of preserving censorship in the Native States was supported only by the Executives of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras. The Government of India were faced with Gandhi agitation and wanted friends. They could make friends with Princes or people. Bureaucracy and autocracy were united against democracy. The British Labour Party wanted to know how far the Home Government were responsible for this change of front. He asked for the publication of the telegrams between London and India.

Examining the Bill, Col. Wedgwood was challenged by Earl Winterton to read the whole of the main clauses instead of only part of them, and did so.

EDITORS' DIFFICULTY.

Col. Wedgwood remarked that it was difficult for the unfortunate editor to strike a line. Referring to the phrase "by lawful means", he angrily declared that there were no lawful means; there were no means whatever for the subjects of those States to secure alteration in law.

Sir Charles Oman interjected: "Take Mysore."

Col. Wedgwood replied: "If States were all like Mysore, there would not be so much objection to this Act."

Quoting Mr. Thompson's examples justifying the Act, Col. Wedgwood said that if those were the most horrible examples of criticism that could be found, they hardly justified the House's tearing up Britain's liberal principles of administration.

Colonel Wedgwood attacked Mr. Thompson in connexion with his association with Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the Punjab. He protested against linking this matter up with the assistance given by the Princes in the Great War. He declared that it was not the Princes that had saved Britain, but the men who had died fighting. Not a prince had even been wounded. Mr. Rupert Gwynne pointed out that the Maharaja of Bikaner went into action.

"DISGRACEFUL!"

Sir Charles Yate protested that, in view of the Princes' services during the Great War, Col. Wedgwood's statements were disgraceful.

Col. Wedgwood declared that the subjects of the Native States were our responsibility, especially as they participated in the War. Their interests should not be sacrificed to the interests of rulers. With regard to Bikaner, the best of the Indian Princes were always quoted; but let them quote the worst, not those of the well-managed but little hill States.

Mr. Harry Snell seconded the motion.

Sir Percy Newson opposed. He emphasised that the Act did not penalise criticism. It dealt only with the articles inciting to disorder and sedition, concerning which it was very necessary that the Indian Princes should be protected. The question of prosecution must be referred to the Governor-General. The motion was a vote of censure on Lord Reading and a repudiation of our pledge to the Princes of India.

"LEAVE THE STATES ALONE."

Mr. Charles Roberts (Liberal) deprecated Col. Wedgwood's criticisms of Mr. Thompson. The only question was whether this was a proper occasion for the Governor-General to use the powers conferred on him by the Government of India Act. It would be very unwise for the House of Commons to intervene and over-ride the action of the Viceroy. The House would be well advised to leave the States of India to work out their own salvation.

PRINCES' WAR SERVICES.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne opposed the motion on the ground that the British were bound to support the princes, especially in view of what they had done in war time; whereas Col. Wedgwood was supporting agitators who had done nothing in war time except preach sedition.

Mr. Hope Simpson (Liberal and late Indian Civil Servant) drew attention to the large number of Indian newspapers with small circulation which could not be conducted profitably by ordinary means suggesting that they were started with the object of blackmailing chiefs and princes, against which the latter were not protected.

Sir Thomas Bennett in the same way emphasised that they were not dealing with free criticism, but with blackmailing, against which the Government of India were pledged to give protection. He declared that there were three or four things happening which should attract the criticism of courageous journalists, but this measure would do nothing to hamper honest critics in pursuit of journalistic duties. He hoped that Col. Wedgwood would withdraw the amendment, because nothing would create a better impression in India than a message that the House had been unanimous in supporting the Bill, which was really a redemption of solemn pledges.

EARL WINTERTON'S OUTBURST.

Earl Winterton said that the motion amounted to request that the House of Com-

(Continued on next page.)

REPARATIONS

AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM

WHY BRITAIN CANNOT WITHDRAW FROM RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

At the Aldwych Club referring to the Ruhr occupation, Lord Curzon believed that public opinion supported the Government's policy and emphasised that the solution of the reparations question was an international problem, and he looked forward to the day when it would be solved by international action. He was shocked to read the almost piteous appeal to the British to withdraw from everywhere the Rhine, Constantinople, the Straits and Baghdad. He had no sympathy with the policy of universal ske-daddle. (Cheers.) Withdrawal was expedient, sometimes wise and necessary; but it was not policy. They must consider not only money but also obligations, honour and the British interests, the consequences of a too hurried and irrational withdrawal and its effect upon the peace of the world. He had seen British withdrawals from Egypt, the Sudan, Transvaal and parts of the North West Frontier of India. The result was that after a few years, at the expense of untold blood and treasure, they had to return there. He did not want to repeat the experience. He would not say that there were not places whence they might have withdrawn; but, above all, he would be cautious about withdrawing. He would satisfy himself that they were not mistaken in withdrawing, and would not land the country in difficulties as a result of withdrawing. It was better to stay a little longer than go too soon.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 27.

Speaking in London to-day Lord Curzon deprecated the tendency to regard the general situation as gloomy. He admitted that they had their troops still engaged in many parts of the world in tedious and unwelcome tasks, that they were involved in perilous and costly commitments, that they saw a very complicated and anxious situation in the Ruhr, and that the economic situation of the world was very sorely troubled and reacted grievously on their social and industrial problems. But comparing the position to-day with that which existed after Waterloo, he shewed that in many respects their country and Europe had made a much better recovery.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH TRADE.

At home the revenue had covered the expenditure; the British Debt was being steadily reduced, stocks were steadily appreciating; and exchanges were rising. Fixed interest stocks had risen five per cent. and industrial stocks thirty per cent. during the past year. The exports of British manufactured goods had almost climbed back to the pre-war level; exports of iron and steel had improved.

POLAND, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Abroad, Lord Curzon, proceeded to say, Poland was making good progress and Czecho-Slovakia had stabilised her currency and balanced her budget and was a factor in the peace of Europe. Austria was recently thought to be tottering to an imminent doom. Now, the loan of two millions sterling was being successfully floated in London, and there were corresponding issues in other great capitals of Europe. Italy was depicted a few years ago as a prey to disorder, but the clouds there were lifting.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The picture of the Central European States was not one of despair and despondency but of recuperation and hope. There were, of course, some black patches on the international canvas, such as Russia and the Near East and the position between France and Germany on the Ruhr. He believed that, broadly speaking, public opinion of this country understood, sympathised with and supported the policy which British Government were pursuing in regard to the Ruhr.

BRITISH DEBT TO AMERICA.

With regard to the British Debt to America, Lord Curzon said he believed in the settlement. Onerous, as was the burden which they had to bear, it was valuable as an evidence of their good faith and also as the first decisive step towards starting Britain on the road to stabilisation and recovering the confidence of the world.—B. O. W.

FRANCE'S DEBT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin stated that the total debt owing to England by France, with accrued interest, was approximately £610,000,000 sterling.—Reuter.

RHINELAND COMMISSION'S DECISION

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Rhineland Commission has decided to take under its authority, with effect from February 26th, the new territory occupied by the French between Cologne and Coblenz and the Lainz bridgeheads. Lord Kilmarnock abstained from voting.—Reuter.

ALLEGED EXCESSES OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN TROOPS.

GERMAN NOTE TO FRENCH GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Berlin.—The German Government has sent a fresh note to the French Government protesting against various acts of violence alleged to have been committed by the French and Belgian troops in the Ruhr, and asserts that these are so numerous that they cannot be delt with individually, but quotes various examples.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF WORKMAN SHOT BY FRENCH SOLDIER.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Bochum.—The whole town was in a state of mourning on the occasion of the public funeral of a workman who was shot dead by a young French soldier in law courts on March 23rd. Shops were closed all along the route which was lined by big crowds despite the French measures to prevent the ingress of the people from the neighbourhood. The French guard saluted the passing cortege. —Reuter.

A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

HOW COMPROMISE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

On Monday the Working Committee met here to consider certain far reaching alterations proposed by the sub-committee of the Swarajya Party in terms of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's compromise proposals. These alterations created a new situation altogether and I understand the Congress Working Committee were engaged upon a discussion the whole day on Monday and till late on Tuesday afternoon. As a result of these protracted negotiations terms, as already telegraphed, were finally adopted at the eleventh hour in a meeting between Sjts Das, Motilal Nehru and V. J. Patel on one side and Mrs. Naidu, Sjts Rajagopalachar, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Mr. Mozzamali on the other. What time these pourparlers were taking place members from different provinces began to assemble in Pt. Motilal's garden where a *shamiana* had been put up. From 1 p.m. they awaited the outcome of the negotiations of the nature of which they were not aware and as time elapsed their impatience visibly increased and frequently found vent in angry comments at the delay. A few visitors were present and the attendance of members was below a hundred. Mr. T. Prakasam pointed out later in the course of the debate the reason for the thin attendance especially from distant parts. The published proposals of compromise were such that with a view to obtain some sort of peace and goodwill they would have accepted those terms. But the terms finally submitted to yesterday's meeting for confirmation were different and somewhat difficult to determine. It appears on the whole that the members of the Das Party encouraged by the conciliatory attitude of the Working Committee stiffened their terms and at some stages of the negotiations assumed a dictatorial tone. The Working Committee, for reasons which are not obvious, allowed itself to be let down sadly though in the end it accepted the final terms with some grace.

The feeling among the members of the All-India Committee was that the Das Party had got all that it wanted while yielding hardly anything worth while. At the last moment the idea of holding a Special Congress was abandoned, presumably because, Deshbandhu Das and his friends would not accept its corollary that its decision should be binding on both parties. Naturally when the All-India Committee met at last yesterday, the members were not in that mood of blind submission which had apparently been expected of them. Some members even strongly denounced the compromise as bringing peace which is worse than death, and as purchasing unity too dearly.

SJT. DAS PRESIDES.

At the outset Deshbandhu Das sat aside and proposed Pandit Malaviyaji to preside and Pandit Motilal Nehru seconded the proposal. Pandit Malaviya in turn got up and proposed that Sjt. Das should preside and Mrs. Naidu seconded the proposal. At first Deshbandhu Das showed some reluctance and finally after some whispered talk round about agreed to preside. The whole thing had an air of stage managing. Before taking the Chair Sjt. Das said that he had already resigned the Presidentship and he would have been glad to act as the spokesman of his Party. He also said that he did not regard the compromise as in any way real and even gave the Committee virtually to understand that all that could be expected of his Party was that it might not obstruct the Congress Party in collecting money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and enrolling volunteers during the period of Armistice, to borrow the term used by Pandit Motilal in this connection. With this prelude not altogether happy Sjt. Das took took the chair and business commenced. Sjt. Rajagopalachar read the typewritten copy of the terms that had hastily been arrived at only a few minutes before the Meeting. Pandit Motilal Nehru seconded the proposal. The house was in no complacent mood. Both the mover and the seconder were subjected to a fire of questions regarding the genesis of the compromise and the Meeting also insisted upon knowing all the facts from he beginning of the negotiations in Bombay till the reaching of the final terms. Between Das and Motilal Nehru they narrated their part in these negotiations which showed that throughout they had taken undue advantage of the situation and of the weakness shown by the Working Committee to make extravagant demands most of which were scotched him embroy. The only phase of interest at this stage is that when the Das Party met in Allahabad on the 20th February a sub-committee was appointed to propound fsesh terms which were far removed from the original proposals accepted by the Working Committee. These terms were sprung upon the Meeting as a surprise, and many members had not even copies placed in their hands when they were asked to give their consent. The proposers of the half-baked terms were not even prepared for a discussion but as the Committee was not in a mood to accept the terms without expressing its opinion discussion became inevitable. One member seriously suggested that at least a Special Congress should be convened so that it might decide in the light of the situation and that its decision should be binding on both the Parties. One Bengal member scouted the idea of compromise altogether; and as in his opinion none was indispensable he suggested that each Party should go its own way.

DISCUSSION AFTER INTERVAL.

After about half an hour's interval the Committee resumed the discussion.

Mr. R. Venkatram moved for the rejection of the proposed compromise. He condemned in emphatic language the weakness shown by the Working Committee and their attempt virtually to override the decision of the Congress and their lamentable betrayal of want of confidence in themselves. Mr. Venkatram also strongly attacked the Minority Party whom he described as d'shards for

(Continued on next age.)

MAHATMA IN JAIL.

WHY INTERVIEWS WERE REFUSED.

QUESTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandaverker presiding.

Mr. G. K. Chitale moved the reduction of the grant under Land Revenue by Rs. 3,50,000. The motion was withdrawn after nearly one and half hour's discussion.

In the evening also demands were discussed and the total Revenue and Stamps demand for Rs. 64,84,000 (Votable) was granted.

Mr. C. V. Mehta then made his demand for Excise Rs. 22,07,000. He could not be heard.

The Council will meet to-day at 12 noon.

QUESTIONS ABOUT MAHATMA.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) Whether the Right Hon. Mr. Shrinivasa Sastri, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Henry Polak expressed their desire to Government members to see Mr. M. K. Gandhi in jail? (b) If so, was the permission granted to any of them?

(a) The answer is in the affirmative. (b) The reply is in the negative.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Under what circumstances were Messrs. Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmalkhan given to understand directly or through Mr. M. K. Gandhi's relations that they could see Mr. Gandhi in the middle of December 1922? (b) Were any instructions given to the Superintendent to cancel that arrangement; if so, for what reasons? (c) Do Jail rules allow friends to see a political prisoner in jail? If so, is not the Superintendent authorised to give the permission? (d) Was any special exception made in the case of visit of his friends to Mr. M. K. Gandhi?

Mr. Hayward: (a) The permission was granted by the Superintendent under a misapprehension of the orders of Government. (b) The permission was revoked as it was not intended to permit interviews to be used for the purposes of political propaganda under the rules sanctioned by Government. The rules do not recognise the distinction 'political prisoners.' No special exception was made. Discretion to refuse interviews has been reserved in the rules recently revised by Government.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether a basket of apples and pears was sent by Captain Banon of the Manali orchards in Kulu some time ago for the use of Mr. M. K. Gandhi in Yeravda Jail?

(b) Was it sent back?

(c) If so, what were the grounds for not giving it to Mr. M. K. Gandhi?

Mr. Hayward: The answer is in the affirmative.

It was returned in accordance with the regulations of the prison.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi asked: Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table the report of the Committee appointed by them to inquire into the complaints made about Visapur Jail Administration?

Mr. M. H. Hayward: The report is being printed and will be laid on the table.

J. J. HOSPITAL.

Mr. Jahangir B. Petit asked:

(a) Will Government be pleased to say whether their investigations into the conduct of their subordinates concerned in regard to the J. J. Hospital incident of July last have terminated, and, if so, with what result?

(b) Have Government been able to find out the circumstances under which the letter of the Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital of the 28th of July last was not placed before the Government until the 4th of August following?

(c) Have Government inquired whether there was any communication between the Surgeon-General's office and the Senior Medical Officer on the question prior to the latter's taking the drastic steps of the 24th July?

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye: (a) (b) and (c):—Yes. They have nothing to add to the very full statement of the facts of the case published as a press note last August.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT CHAWLS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas: (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following complaints with regard to the new chawls constructed by the Development Department:

(1) There are no opening and shutting windows in the buildings;

(2) There are no *nanis* (bathrooms) in the rooms.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is their intention to remedy these complaints, and, if so, in what direction?

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: (a) Yes.

(b) The question of the provision of *nanis* in the rooms is at present under consideration. Government do not intend to make at present any alteration in the design of the windows, until experience has been gained from actual occupation and use of the chawls, when they will be in a better position to consider this matter.

The following interpellations were asked in previous sittings of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What articles have been selected from the Bombay Presidency for exhibition at the Empire Exhibition?

(b) For what purposes the proposed expenditure of Rs. 1,80,000 is to be incurred?

(Continued on next page.)

MAHATHMA IN JAIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpe: An advisory committee is being formed for the purpose and detailed arrangements for the participation of this Pesidency will be made in consultation with it. No detailed information can be given at the present moment to the question of the Honourable Member for Kaira.

COW KILLING.

Mr. R. G. Salgar (Solapur City): Will Government be pleased to state what Municipalities in this Presidency have resolved not to give permission to kill cows and which of them obtained sanction from Government to such resolution?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Husain: The following Municipalities have resolved not to give permission to kill cows:—

Ilkal, Guledgud, Byadgi, Gadag, Hubli, Dharwar, Anand, Anklehwar, Bulsar, Thana, Kalyan, Sangamner, Jalgaon, Parola, Chalisgaon, Savda, Erandol, Dhulia, Shirpur, Shahada, Nasik, Yeola, Poona city, Lonavla, Sholapur, Barsi.

None of these municipalities except Nasik applied for the sanction of Government to their resolutions. The Nasik municipality applied for sanction but meanwhile the Collector of Nasik suspended the execution of the resolution under section 174 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on the resolution moved by Sardar Mutalik and passed at a meeting of the Council on 29th July 1922 regarding better treatment to political prisoners who are not charged with and convicted of offences against the State accompanied by violence to person or destruction of property or incitement to such offences?

2. (a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have received any instructions from the Government of India regarding better treatment of political prisoners in pursuance of the resolution of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas passed in the Council of State?

(b) If the reply is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in this connection after receipt of these instructions?

1 & 2. The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: Attention is invited to the rules for the selection of prisoners for treatment in a separate division, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th 1923.

ABOLITION OF DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

Mr. G. H. Kassim (Karachi City): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of the abolition of the Divisional Commisisonerships was referred to or considered by the committee appointed by them to devise ways and means to effect retrenchment? If so, what are their recommendations in connection therewith, and what steps have the Government taken to give effect to them?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola: The Retrenchment Committee has considered the question independently; but it has not yet formulated its report. Government are therefore unable to say what its recommendation will be.

JAIL REPORT.

1. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas: (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement on page 2 by the Inspector General of Prisons on the Annual Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1921 protesting against certain sentences passed by the criminal courts and specified therein?

(b) If so, will they be pleased to state what action they have taken or intend to take in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: The question is under the consideration of Government.

KOYNA VALLEY SCHEME.

12. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table the correspondence between Government and Tata Hydro-electric Company about the "Koyna Valley Scheme"?

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola: The Scheme is not likely to come into existence for years to come and Government do not think that any useful purpose will be served by placing the correspondene on the Council Table. Government have already authorised the Collector of Satara to inform the inhabitants of the Koyna Valley that no scheme will be sanctioned unless the inhabitants are given an opportunity of stating their objections and that they will be informed in good time of the intention of Government to sanction such a scheme.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, POONA.

Mr. V. R. Gupte (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to state if it is intended to close the College of Agriculture, Poona, on financial considerations?

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: There is no such intention.

TRANSFER OF ADEN TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

2. Mr. V. R. Gupte (Poona City): Will the Government be pleased to state if any final decision has been communicated to them with regard to the contemplated transfer of the adminisrative control of Aden to the Colonial Office? If so, will they place it on the table? If not, will they mention the steps taken by them to press for an early decision on the subject?

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola: No financial orders have yet been received. The subject is still under consideration and the Government of Bombay have been pressing for an early decision.

A correspondent wires from Calcutta under date February 28th:—

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore started this afternoon for Benares to preside over the North India Literary Conference, whence he proceeds to Lucknow to lecture at the University. Thence he starts for Bombay en route to Karachi.

NON-COOPERATION IN BENGAL

HOW GOVERNMENT FACED IT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The report on the administration of Bengal in 1920/21 among other things says; It was not till the comencement of 1921 that Non-cooperation began to obtain a firm footing in Bengal. This change was due to the success of the extremist Non-cooperators at the Nagpur Congress and to the complete conversion of the prominent Bengalee extremists to the movement. At the same time the character of the movement changed into an avowed attempt to paralyse and destroy the existing Government. The movement was engineered by numerous meetings and violent speeches, by activities of the agitators undisguised or in the guise of Fakirs and Sadhus stirring up trouble in villages and by formation of volunteers corps and campaign of wilful misrepresentation and intimidation. It received a stimulus from the economic pressure caused by the high cost of living from the general industrial discontent. Nominally non-violent it was provocative of violence, serious disorder, loss of life and the growth of a dangerous spirit of lawlessness. At first attempts were made by Government to check the spread of the movement by ordinary law and counter-propaganda was conducted by the formation of loyalist leagues and holding of meetings to express the fallacies of the movement but progress made on those lines was disappointing and by November the movement had become dangerous. More active steps were therefore taken. Control was exercised over the holding of meetings and processions in Calcutta and Howrah. Those corps of volunteers whose interference with the law abiding public had become pronounced were proclaimed unlawful. More numerous arrests were made and the local leaders were apprehended and sent up for trial. The great event of the year was the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. For weeks the non-cooperators had been endeavouring to secure a complete hartal on the day of his arrival and the boycott of functions arranged in his honour. The power of Government was deliberately challenged and besides others paid mill coolies and other low class persons were employed to parade the streets as volunteers openly courting arrest so that the jails might become overcrowded and Government forced to abandon its active policy. All these efforts failed. The police with valuable assistance of the civil guards proved equal to the occasion and the visit was most successful.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

TO MEET ON MARCH 24TH.

The All-India Trade Union Congress will meet at Lahore on the 24th instant instead of 2nd instant as previously announced.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

At the above exhibition, there are going to appear various specimens of Khadi coming from all parts of Inda. There will also be a series of demonstration for all processes of Khadi manufacture by competent artisans from all provinces.

Thus the exhibition affords a rare opportunity to merchants, weavers, and others, residing in Bombay or the neighbouring provinces who take active interest in the Khaddar movement. (1) At this exhibition will be seen all the varieties of Khadi.(2) It will make clear to merchants the pure stock of Khadi and the real centres of it. (3) They will come in contact with the representatives of the weavers of all provinces. (4) They will have an idea as to what means are applied in other provinces for the production of Khadar. (5) Lastly, there is a chance for doing an extra service to the cause by suggesting due alterations in their process etc.

Competitions in carding spinning and weaving are going to be held at the coming Khadi Exhibition. In each of them there will be three prizes of Rs. 50 Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively, to be distributed to the first three successful competitors. Further regulations about the competitions will be pblished later on. People intending to appear at them shall write before the 5th of March.

TWO WORKMEN KILLED BY A LANDSLIP.

On Tuesday evening a land slip occurred on the Bhandarwada Hill, Mazagaon, which resulted in the loss of two lives and injury to one. An enquiry showed that a party of six labourers was engaged in digging in a quarry when suddenly about thirty tons of rock boulders and earth came down burying three of the labourers underneath. The fire brigade was at once sent for who immediately repaired to the scene and succeeded in extricating the buried persons. Two of the buried bodies were found dead and were removed to the morgue where the bodies were identified as those of Vithoba Rama (35) and Kashiba Deoba (25).

After recording some evidence further enquiry was adjourned.

BOY DROWNED IN GARDEN TANK.

On Tuesday evening Krishna Arjun, a malee of Mr. Merwanji R. Dadiva residing at Tardeo was engaged in his usual work while his infant son Gopal about eighteen months old was playing in the garden. After a while Gopal was found missing and a search being made his body was found floating in the garden tank. The tank had a small wall but there was step near the wall.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of death from drowning apparently accidental was recorded.

FIRE IN A MILL.

On Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Indian Manufacturing Spinning and Weaving Mill situate at Ripon Road causing damage to the extent of Rs. 7,000. The fire was put out in an hour by the fire brigade. The cause of fire was due to friction of machinery.

REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Shanker Sitaram, a Hindu, residing at Curry Road reported to the police theft of currency notes for Rs. 1,796 on the 24th instant.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

The fourth anniversary of the Afghan Independence Day was celebrated at the Afghan Consulate at Malabar Hill yesterday by a garden party at which there was a large gathering of Moslem and Parsi notables. The Afghan Consul made a speech in Persian, which was afterwards translated into English by the interpreter of the Consulate, in which he explained the significance of the day's celebration and eloquently expressed the desire of Afghanistan to contribute to the peaceful progress of humanity and to maintain the best relations with India, her great neighbour.

RIVAL G. C. B. A. GATHERINGS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

The resolutioss passed at the Pegu Conference of the G. C. B. A. included expression of opinion about the acceptance of officers in the Legislative Council as an expedient and experimental measure, request to Government for the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee, request to Government for giving power to all local bodies to support private schools, national or otherwise as they thought fit, abolition of excise duty on salt, eligibility of women as members of the Legislative Council and of the local bodies, appointment of trustees for utilisation of rice control and profits, condemnation of the public Services (Royal) Commission and of prevalence of bribery and corruption.

The rival G. C. B. A. gathering at Rangoon protested against asking Government grants for national schools, demanded the immediate transfer of the control of national education to the general Council of the Buddhist Monks' Association, declined to recognise the Dyarchy and the present members of the Legislative Council as representatives of the people.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Burma Engineering Congress began on Monday with the discussion of papers on the Power House, water supply and the installation of brick making plaint.—(A. P.).

A divorce case by a Burmese Buddhist who wished to divorce his wife on account of her political activity has been referred to the full bench of High Court, the claimant being a Government servant asserting that the wife's action circulated to injure him in his career.—(A. P.)

The recent Mysore Government order on compulsory retirement has given rise to a volume of protest from various centres. A largely attended meeting of the officials at Bangalore emphatically protested against the enforcement of the same.—(A. P.)

Information has been received at Delhi from the Secretary, General Post Office, London that the following Mail bags containing Mails for India received in London on the 12th February, 1923, were violated while in transit from Marseilles to Paris,—10 bags from Bombay, 1 bag from Jubbulpore Bombay Section, 3 bags from Guntakal, Bombay Section, 6 bags from Calcutta, 2 bags from Rangoon, for New York, 3 bags from Bombay, for Amsterdam,—about 200 registered articles are missing. Full particulars about the loss the being awaited.—(A. P.)

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Annual General meeting of the Crescent Mills Weaving Dept. Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. was held on the 26th Instant at the Institute's office Ferguson Road, Mr. S. B. Kulkarni Superintendent of the Currimbhoy Instituted presiding when the Annual balance sheet was adopted, profits were distributed, about 30 new members were admitted and a managing Committee for the ensuing year with Mr. Shioram Ganpat More as chairman was elected. Messrs. S. G. Deorukhkar, N. D. Kadam and S. B. Kulkarni impressed on the minds of members the utility of the Co-operative movement advised them to take its more advantage of it and congratulated the Agents of Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons for having encouraged such activity in their Welfare-work-Scheme by advancing large sums of money free of interest.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

There was a little more excitement in the market today so far as Howrah jutes were concerned and a larger turnover than hitherto took place in them. The Clive were also firmer in sympathy but the higher denominations shewed no improvement. Dunbar cotton remained firm while Keshoram were inclined to be easier. The coal group displayed no activity in the absence of enquiry. Tea and miscellaneous were without any special features except the Indian Iron and Steel and Burn and Company. Ordinary, both of which shewed improvement on the last quotations. The war loans eased off slightly. The stock exchange will be closed on Friday the 2nd March owing to the Holi festival. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent war bonds 1928 101.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1282.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/5, Dunbar 230, Keshoram 6/12.

Jute:—Anglo-India 358, Birla 6/2, Clive 33/12, Empire 41/12, Howrah 42, Kanknarrah 432/8, National 257, Naihati 351, Orient 168, Reliance 47/4, Standard 370, Union 412/8.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramghur 36/8, Industry 15, Kosonda and Nyadeo 27, Nazira 8, Nodiha 6, North Laikdih 6/8, Pench Valley 32, Samla Govindpore 15, Samla Kendra 14/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. ordinary 278, Hume Pipe annas 12, Indian Iron and Steel 55, Marshall India Ltd 6/8, Alpha General Insurance annas 7, Behar Rice 3, British India Corporation ordinary 8/8, British Ceylon Corporation 4/10, Chandypore Tea 104.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and five thirty-two pence and demand bills were one shilling four and three sixteenth pence.

A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Continued from previous page.)

their temerity in trying to impose their will on the Congress and the country. Finally he said that where there was fundamental divergence of opinion compromise was impossible and that it was in the interests of the country that the Congress Party and the Das Party should each go its own way. "Agree to differ" was his theme and he said that there could be no better course for them to follow than agreeing to differ. He therefore moved for the rejection of the proposal. Deshbandhu Das as Chairman, however, ruled that he would treat Mr. Venkatram's proposition only as opposition to the main proposal.

Moulana Azad Sobhani also opposed the proposed compromise as he strongly felt that a compromise was possible only when there were rival parties with opposing ideas; but here in the Congress there was no room for such parties and such compromises. Prof. Ruchiram Sahni of the Punjab also echoed Mr. Venkatram's sentiment of "agreeing to differ" and added that each Party should be free to work its own programme. Sjt. Shyamsunder Chakravarti however pleaded strongly in support of the compromise, urging that it would create an atmosphere of good-will in the country, a suggestion which was received with ironical cheers.

INTERESTING CONTRIBUTION.

An interesting contribution to the debate was made by Mrs. Naidu who challenged the Opposition by appealing to their strongest passions. She pleaded the case of the Punjab as an excuse for the compromise and in a witty speech which restored good humour in the Assembly she pleaded in support to Sjt. Rajagopalachar's proposal. Sjt. Rajagopalachar himself said a few words in extenuation of the Working Committee attitude. This concluded the debate which in some points was an acrimonious one.

When the discussion was still proceeding Sjt. Das invited suggestions or amendments on the Official proposal Pandit Malaviya contributed two alternative suggestions while two other suggestions were made by certain other members. All these suggestions in some form or other were going counter to the Gaya Decision. After the debate had been concluded Sjt. Das who openly expressed his approval of the proposals challenging the Gaya Resolutions, treated them, in spite of strong protest, as amendments notwithstanding the fact that they had not been proposed and seconded and had not even been discussed, and was about to take votes when Sjt. Pattabhi Seetharamiah rising to a point of order said that these amendments were opposed to the Congress Resolutions and were therefore out of order. The Chairman, however, ruled out Sjt. Pattabhai's objection. Sjt. T. Prakasam, pointed out that many members, especially from Andhra and some other provinces had stayed away under a wrong apprehension as to the nature of the proposals to be discussed, it was desirable that the decision should be postponed Sjt. Prakasam's reasonable suggestion was however, ridiculed by the Das party.

Mr. Venkatram then rose to a point out order and said that as the amendments had not been discussed, nor formally placed before the Committee, they could not be put to vote. Sjt Das again overruled the objection and voting was proceeded with. All amendments including that of Pandit Malaviya's for a special Congress in the first week of May were all negatived and Sjt. Rajagopalachar's proposal was then put to vote and carried by a majority. The meeting then terminated.

A VICARIOUS TRIUMPH.

The general feeling among the members is that the compromise is but a vicarious triumph for the Das party and the indecent haste displayed by them to have the proposal carried at yesterday's sitting has caused much comment. Obviously there are few who sincerely believe that the proposal advances the position by one whit or leads to any real goodwill or co-operation. Sjt. Das himself never concealed that he was irretrievably bound up with his party. Though he was acting as the chairman, he always spoke of his Party and when particularly questioned by some members if the compromise was accepted and if a special session of the Congress decided upon a particular course of action would his Party loyally abide by the decision. All that he could say was that for himself he would respect such a decision, but he could not abandon his Party. Thus it is clear that Sjt. Das is bound up with his party and it remains to be seen whether the great hopes entertained of the compromise that it might at least put an end to obstruction will ever be realised.

SIR MICHAEL VS SIR SANKARAN.

CASE POSTPONED TO NEXT YEAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27

The London correspondent of "The Tribune" writes under date February 8th that the trial of the case Sir Michael O'Dyer versus Sir Sankaran Nair has been postponed until next year. Sir Sankaran Nair is shortly proceeding to India in connection with the preparation of his defence.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni has accepted he presidentship of the Dera Ghazi Khan District Conference to be held on 9th March Several other maulanas, Pandit Pyarelal Sharma of Meerut and several leaders from Sind are expected to attend. Considering the strained relations between Hindus and Musselmans in the Panjab Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru are proceeding to the Panjab in about a week to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

It is also expected that a strong All-India congress deputation will visit the Panjab shortly. Mrs. Naidu is returning to the Panjab and will visit Jullundur, Hoshairpur Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan and will leave for Bombay by 7th March.

PRINCES' PROTECTION BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

mons should support an enthusiastic yet inexperienced legislative body against the head of the Government in a matter of great constitutional import. He did not think that such action would be helpful. He did not think that Parliament should not interfere, but, if it did interfere, it should not be in the direction of giving bad advice which Col. Wedgwood suggested. Earl Winterton quoted several extracts from the White Paper in support of the contention that most binding pledges had been given to afford protection to princes.

Earl Winterton scouted the suggestion that the law of libel ought to suffice, and mentioned as an example the case of a Northern ruler attacked by a Southern newspaper in a scandalous, scurrilous manner. The ruler would have to journey the whole distance in order to testify against a man of straw. Earl Winterton pointed out that, despite the existence of the Press Act, there had been twenty-three personal attacks on Ruling Princes in the year ending May last year. He declared that if we had no Press Act the attacks would be worse than anything we had hitherto had in India. Earl Winterton thought that, in a sense, it was regrettable that at this time of the day it was necessary to pass an act to strengthen the law regarding sedition, because Government thereby were always left open to the charge of stifling criticism. He cited sections of the measure as showing that there was nothing to prevent fullest criticisms of a legitimate kind. He hoped that nobody would suggest that any Viceroy would fail to carry out the responsibilities connected with the safeguards in the Bill.

EARL WINTERTON REBUKES WEDGWOOD.

Replying to a question whether the Bill was covered by the definition in the Act "essential to the safety, tranquillity and interest of British India", Earl Winterton said that not the slightest doubt existed about it after Lord Peel and the Government of India had carefully considered the question. Earl Winterton warmly rebuked Col. Wedgwood for his attack on a distinguished Government servant which Mr. Thompson was unable to answer. He paid cordial tribute to Mr. Thompson's faithful services for India and the Empire, and considered that if Col. Wedgwood had made a similar statement in the Council of State, Mr. Thompson would have given him an answer he would have remembered for a long time.

Earl Winterton regretted the action of the Assembly as an unfortunate episode in a short and useful career. He asked the House, apart from pledges to remember what the rulers had done to merit our regard.

After that, Earl Winterton detailed numerous unselfish and willing war services, and concluded by asking Col. Wedgwood whether men in the Bikanir Camal Corps liked to see their beloved Maharaja attacked by little guttersnipes of the Press in British India. He asserted that on the contrary they would desire to see their ruler protected.

Col. Wedgwood's motion was rejected by 279 votes against 120.

'FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG."

SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Inter-allied Rhineland Commission have suspended the "Frankfurter Zeitung," for three months.—Reuter.

STRIKERS RECEIVE WAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Paris.—A Mainz message says it is reported that local railwaymen on strike received wages up to the 1st April. It is stated that a number of men went to the workers and returned with the money which they distributed amongst their comrades.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Cologne.—A train from Aix-la-Chapelle was switched on to the wrong line and crashed into a stationary train at Dueren. The first two coaches telescoped and it is reported that twenty-two persons have been killed.

Another train was derailed near Coblenz yesterday owing to tampering with signals. No casualties happened. A signalman has been arrested.—Reuter.

HEALTH OF MAHARAJA RANA OF JHALAWAR.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar's condition was very critical on Friday and Saturday last, but a change for the better took place on Sunday, and the improvement has been maintained.—Reuter.

M. C. C. vs. FREE STATE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Bloemfontein.—The M. C. C. who had made 265 in their first innings, completed their second for 282, Street making 88. The Free State who were all out for 163 in their first innings made 128 in their second, Fender taking 7 for 55. The M. C. C. won by 256 runs.—Reuter. x

SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Matches in the Scottish League resulted as follows:—Celtic one, St. Mirren nil; Raith Rovers one, Alloa nil.—Reuter.

Professer P. C. Mahalanobis I.E.S. married last night Miss Nirmalkumari, daughter of Principal Herambachandra Maitra according to Brahmo religious rites, without registration on principle.

THE FINANCE BILL.

IS FRESH TAXATION CONTEMPLATED?

POSSIBLE JOINT SESSION OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

(From our Special Correspondent).

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The announcement made by the Legislative Department that to-morrow after the presentation of the Budget in the Assembly Sir Basil Blacket will introduce the Finance Bill has been received here with feelings of grave apprehension. It indicates that there will be some taxation on certain articles. How much that taxation will be and on what articles will be made known only in the financial statement to be presented in both the Houses of the Legislature. But the very word taxation sounds rather harsh at a time when the retrenchment committee is believed to have large cuts in the expenditure of the Government amounting to about fifteen crores. Probably the proposed reduction of 15 crores to be effected not immediately but in the course of a year or two. It is difficult to understand how with the talk of economy all round Government could think of further taxation of an already overtaxed population. It is believed that the taxation will not be heavy; but at the same time grave fears have been expressed as to the commodity to be taxed. In any case it appears that the budget to be presented by the new Finance Member will not be so hopeful as we were led to believe.

For the first time in the history of the new constitution a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly has been rejected in the Council of State. The bill is a non-official measure relating to emoluments due to hereditary Hindu priests for services rendered on ceremonial occasions. The operative clause of the bill provided that no emoluments need be paid to an hereditary Hindu priest if the latter's services had not been availed of and that no claim shall be made before any court for the recovery of the emoluments. This in effect takes away the hereditary rights of Hindu priests and the Legislative Assembly passed the bill without at the same time providing for compensation to those priests whose vested rights will be affected under the legislation. In the Council of State, however, Sir Leslie Mr. Khaparde and others opposed the operative clause in so far as no provision had been made for compensation. The opposition gained ground and the clause was deleted. Consequently the whole bill was thrown out: This now raises a question of constitutional importance and it remains to be seen what the Legislative Assembly will do in the matter. Although there is no immediate necessity for the legislation still a situation has arisen which may necessitate a joint session.

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FROM GENERAL FINANCE.

DEBATE ON RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Legislative Assembly's sitting to-day which was expected to be prolonged and interesting came to an abrupt conclusion. The resolution on the agenda was a Government motion in the name of Mr. Innes inviting the Assembly to endorse the recommendation of the Railway Finance Committee on the question of separation of railway from general finance.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer moved that the debate on the resolution be deferred in order to allow the members more time to consider this important question especially in the light of the coming budget, Inchcape Report and the proposals regarding the working expenses of the Railways. The resolution of the Government only wanted the Assembly to agree to the status quo and there would therefore be no harm in deferring decision on the question.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that the proposals of the Railway Finance Committee which had large representation of both the Houses had been before the House and the public for very long. Government was pressed to allot a date for its discussion and they did so, at the expense of other important Government business. If the debate was now deferred he could not undertake to give any other day during this session for discussion of the motion.

Sir Montagu Webb strongly opposed adjournment.

Dr. Gour also opposed postponement.

Captain Sassoon pressed that the question be decided to-day.

Mr. Rangachariar supported adjournment which would give them time to prepare for the onslaught on the budget to be presented to-morrow.

Mr. Samarth opposed adjournment which he said was based on misapprehension.

After forty-five minutes' discussion the President put the motion to the House "That the resolution be not considered to-day" and by 44 votes against 38 the House carried the motion amidst applause.

Sir Malcolm Hailey then announced that the conference of provincial representatives summoned by the Government of India to consider election regulations and executive rules would be held on 7th March. Any member desiring to make suggestions for amendments should submit them in writing to Mr. Hammond in the Home Department.

Mr. Rangachariar:—"May I ask the Home Member when the Legislative Assembly is going to be dissolved"?

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—"I have no definite information on that point".

Dr. Gour:—"Is there going to be a Simla session and if so when?"

Sir Malcolm:—"I have no information on that point also (laughter). At twelve o'clock the House adjourned till to-morrow when the budget will be presented.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN CAIRO.

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following prizes were distributed at the annual prize distribution and exhibition of the Sir J. J. School of Art, held on Tuesday under the presidency of H. E. Sir George Lloyd:—

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

S. Fernandez, G. H. Nagarkar and A. A. Bhonsale—Diploma for having passed the Government Examination in Drawing and Painting.

MAYO MEDALS.

1. A. A. Bhonsale—1st Mayo Medal for being the most successful student in the Painting Atelier.

WADDINGTON PRIZES.

2. N. L. Joshi—1st Prize for best Figure Composition.
3. Abdus Samikhan—2nd Prize for best Figure Composition.

ELLIS PRIZE.

4. Miss M. J. Bumboat—Prize for set of works executed during the year and the Chief of Aundh's Prize for Figure Composition.
N. L. Joshi and Miss S. A. Gandhi—Mr. M. Pickthall's Special prizes.

GRIFFITHS PRIZE.

5. U. P. Rao—Prize for best home work done out of class.

GANPAT KEDARI PRIZE.

6. V. K. Gadgil—Prize for best set of works executed during the year.

SCULPTURE ATELIER.

7. C. N. Vasudevan—3rd year prize for best set of class work.
8. Bhagwan Narsee—2nd year prize for best set of class work.
9. L. P. Kadia—1st Year Prize for best set of class work.

PAINTING ATELIER.

10. H. P. Trivedi—5th Year Prize for best set of class work.
11. H. P. Chowdhari—4th Year Prize for best set of class work.
12. B. G. Hatulkar—3rd Year Prize for best set of class work.
13. Y. D. Kowli—2nd Year Prize for best set of class work.
14. M. V. Mhajgi—1st Year Prize for best set of class work.

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSES.

15. D. I. Taylor—1st Prize for best set of works in 4th year class.
16. N. D. S. Leal—2nd prize for a set of works in 4th year class.
17. N. D. Narielwala—3rd year prize for best set of class works.
18. M. Hla Thwin—2nd year prize for best set of class works.
19. R. G. Pade—1st year prize for best set of class work.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

20. G. R. Revankar—1st prize for a set of class works.
21. S. Dias—2nd prize fo ra set of class works.
22. D. S. Rane—4th prize for a set of class works.
23. G. G. Desai—5th prize for a set of class works.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

24. L. G. Fernandez—1st prize for a set of class works.
25. C. V. Desai—2nd prize for a set of class works.
26. G. D. Tayashete—3rd prize for a set of class works.
27. V. Mascarenhas—4th prize for a set of class works.

CONFERENCE OF PRO-COUNCIL BURMESE NATIONALISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 26.

The conference at Pegu of the section of nationalists favouring entering councils passed a number of resolutions. It urged the reunion of the two groups of nationalists, approved acceptance of office by its members as an experimental measure, urged appointment of a retrenchment committee, supported abolition of the Government publicity department, favoured that women be made eligible for election to the Legislative Council, municipalities and local bodies and condemned bribery and corruption in public services and appointment of a Royal Commission on services. The fourth conference of the Burmese Woman's Associations resolved that members should buy no more diamonds and that qualified women should stand for election to Council and Local bodies.

CASE AGAINST DR. ANWARUDDIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The case in which Dr. Anwaruddin, Bar-at-law, was asked to show cause why his name should not be struck off the rolls of the advocates of the High Court for having committed perjury in England came up for hearing at the High Court to-day. Dr. Anwaruddin who defended himself, said, this was a matter so seriously affecting his life that he felt their Lordships would be justified in giving him time. He submitted that he had communicated with England immediately on receipt of a notice from the Registrar. As he was not fully in possession of all records to support the contentions of his statement, he had applied to a junior Barrister who had appeared in the case in which he was charged with having committed perjury, to supply him with all documents relating to the trial at Old Bailey connected with the case. Their lordships granted time and adjourned the case for six weeks.

—PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF—
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

AN ARTS COLLEGE AT NASIK.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, President, Gokhale Education Society, writes:—

"It has been proved by the recent awakening in the country that the development of our different provinces depends entirely upon the spread of education. Those districts which have better educational facilities have shown decided superiority to places where such facilities do not exist. The pre-eminence of Poona in the public life of the country ought to be ascribed in a great measure to its peculiar institutions for imparting Secondary and Higher Education. The northern portion of the Deccan, if it wants to keep pace with the general progress of the nation, must possess at least one good institution for Higher Education. Nasik is so situated that it has better than any other place the right to be such a great educational centre. The climate the position, the sanctity of the place, tradition, proximity to Bombay and several other qualities decide that this ancient City is the fittest place for starting an Arts College where pupils from the districts of East and West Khandesh, Nagar, Nasik, and Thana will flock in large numbers. Even people from the Central Provinces and Berars will not be unwilling to send their sons and daughters to this proposed College. The climatic superiority of Nasik to Bombay and Poona needs no proof. Besides, the overcrwding and the heavy cost of living in these two latter Cities have prepared the minds of many persons ready to send their boys to cheaper and healthier places.

The people of Nasik are supporting this scheme whole-heartedly and it is expected that they will do their utmost to make it a grand success. They realise the benefits which their City will derive and many enthusiastic young people are picturing to their own mind how the establishing of a College will add to their various activities and will broaden the outlook of life in the case of the general public. The Gokhale Education Society also is prepared to work out this scheme and it is absolutely necessary, therefore, to give an idea of this Society and its wark. The Gokhale Education Society was founded by the admirers of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale to raise a living memorial to that great Indian Patriot. Keeping the ideals of that Great man before their eyes and attaching the highest importance to Service, Sacrifice and Patriotism they started work. To-day this society has 14 Life-workers who have devoted their lives to the service of the motherland and who are conducting three full High Schools, two English Night Schools, a Hostel, and Industrial School, a Primary School for aboriginal tribes and another for Mahar boys. The variety of the institutions mentioned above clearly indicates that the Society has a very wide range of work before it. Two of the High Schools have their own School Buildings worth nearly two lacs of rupees. The fourth annual report gives the information of the progress of the Society upto the beginning of 1922.

The proposed College will commence work as a Second Grade Institution and as time goes and funds come forth will develop into a first Grade Arts College. It is proposed to give an idea of the cost of the scheme.

(a) College Buildings to accommodate 300 pupils at the rate of 30sq. ft. per pupil 9,000 sq. ft. verandahs 3,000 sq. ft. Total 12,000 sq. ft at Re, 5 per sq. ft. Rs. 60,000 (b) One Hall 100' by 50' 5,000 sq. ft. at Rs. 5 per sq. ft. Rs. 25,000 (c) Quarters for Students 200 Students at 150 sq. ft. per student 30,000 sq. ft. at Rs. 5 sq. ft. Rs. 150,000 (d) Quarters for 10 professors at 1,000 sq. ft. per head 10,000 sq. ft. Rs. 50,000 (e) Library, Apparatus and furniture Rs. 50,000. (f) Reserve fund for deficit Rs. 100,000 (g) Quarters for peons etc. Rs. 10,000. (h) Land Rs. 10,000 Total Rs. 455,000.

Leaving amargin of Rs. 45,000 it may be safely said that roughly speaking Re. five lacs are necessary. This sum has to be collected in the course of four or five years.

(2) The Recurring Expenses are not likely to be heavy with a sufficiently large number of students and the moderate payments for Life workers. Besides, when provision is proposed to be made for a reserve fund no extra burden is likely to fall on the funds of the College for current expenses. If the public gives us a good response and if it becomes possible to collect about two lacs of rupees in a short time it will be possible to start our classes in the month of June 1924. Everybody who is interested in the advancement of the country will lend a helping hand. The hapiness of the conseciousness of doing some things for our people will falls to the lot of every one. The ideal of the proposed College is to train up capable citizens for the heavy responsibilities which people will have to shoulder in coming years. Sturdy manhood, strong in body and in mind is what we aim at. The sacrifice of the gurus and their devotion to the cause of the country cannot but act on the pupils, who will, on that account develop into men and women such as India wants for the future. Every person who helps this scheme naturally helps to give to the country such patriotic young men as will be able to think for themselves and will thus be able to accelelerate our national progress. May I expect you to help us in this undertaking to the best of your ability?

DR. HARDIKAR SERVED WITH SEC. 144

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMTA, Feb. 27.

Dr. Hardikar appointed to organise and enlist volunteers in the Karnatak was served with a notice under section 144 on his arrival at Sirsi, district Karwar by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Coimathur on 24th February. Two volunteers who accompanied him were served likewise in a public meeting at Kumta yesterday by the Mamlatdar.

TRUTH ABOUT KENYA

POLICY OF ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

In the course of a letter to the "Times of India" Mr. C. F. Andrews writes:-

The simple truth is, that the Kenya 'Indian Question, has become almost purely racial. The Europeans are quite determined to make Kenya a 'White Man's Country.' The following 'Open Letter' of the Hon. Sir Northrup Macmillan will show the general sentiment. He writes:-

"It is up to us most emphatically to point out, that, although we are most loyal subjects of His Majesty the King, we will have no more talk of the Indian Franchise in this WhiteMan's Country,—a privilege which they do not possessu in their own homeland. God's rule is that the white man should rule; and we in this Colony are determined to follow this rule, no matter what a weakkneed and pandering I am convinced that if we are sufficiently loyally British to show our teeth to these Empire breakers across the seas, we will hear no more of the 'India Question,." (The italics are mine).

The East African papers, which I have read regularly for some years past, are now full of statements like this. They are frankly militant. They are 'showing their teeth.' It is not all bluster; because the small European population is composed almost entirely of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, and the English women have been all taught to shoot. I was told on the highest authority, in October, 1921, that an armed revolution had been definitely planned and prepared for only two months earlier, on result of the news of the Imperial Conference resolution stating that equal status for Indians in the Colonies was desirable. Let me repeat, with all the emphasis I can, that there is no other goal in view among non-official Europeans, generally with regagard to restrictions of immigration. than what has been authoritatively called by them "ultimate Asiatic exclusion.

INDIA'S SUPREME NEED.

SHRADHANAND SANYASI ON UNTOUCHABILITY.

Shradhanand Sanyasi wires to us from Delhi under date February 27:—

Invitations to political conferences are being daily showered upon me. The inviters forget that I have severed all connection with political work as I am convinced that attainment of Swaraj is impossible without the absorption of the seven crores of the so-called untouchables in the Hindu community and that without the Hindu nation being organized, no permanent unity of all religious communities can be effected. The Congress is helpless in achieving these ends. I hope political leaders will leave me alone to work out my programme and that Hindus of all denominations and political parties will join with the Hindu Sabha in carrying out the destiny of the Hindu nation. I am convinced that the interest of the living Muslim community also requires that the Hindus should be strong and organized.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICL."

Sir,—A requisition signed by 43 members was sent on the 16th January to the secretaries to call a general meeting of the members of this Association to consider the steps to be taken regarding the irregularities of the last election. But against the general rule of all Associations, the Secretaries did not choose to call a general meeting, though they were bound to do so. Subseqently, following the general rule, the requisitionists called a general meeting on the 25th instant. In the meanwhile, th recently elected secretaries called a general meeting on the 18th instant. At that meeting, though nearly four hours were spent, the members could not do any business on account of the extrordinary ruling of the Chairman. One of them was that the first class members had two votes and the second class members only one vote at any extrordinary special meeting. But the Chairman failed to distinguish the word extraordinary" from "ordinary". Again I find the Managing Committee has called the general meeting to pass a few resolutions (one of them to pass a vote of confidence in the Managing Committee) on the 4th March at 3 p. m.

The general body passed a resolution unanimously on the 18th instant to call the meeting at 9 a.m. on the 4th March. Against this decision the Secretaries have chosen to call the meeting at 3 p.m. The Secretaries and the Managing Committee must subordinate their convenience to the convenience of the general body. They have absolutely no right to change the decision of the general body and to change the time.

I hope the secretaries, as decided by the general body will call the meeting at 9 a.m. on the 4th March and good sense and unity would prevail once again.

Yours etc.

A MEMBER

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Congressmen ought to be specially thankful to you for your timely, editorial note to-day re. the Cosmopolitan dinner to which our untouchable brethren are to be invited. I have to-day written to the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee suggesting that a Council meeting be urgently called for to vote for a grant of Rs. 500 towards the expenses of this dinner. I hope other members will follow suit and support me when the resolution is moved in the Council of management.

All the members of the Provincial Congress Committee and the various Dist. Congress Committees must, if they are sincere, attend this Dinner without fail.—Yours, etc.

V. V. SHIVAM,
Honorary Secretary.

RIGHT OF HEREDITARY

BRITISH DEBT TO AMERICA.

BILL THROWN OUT IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

Both official and non-official bills figured on the agenda at to-day's meeting of the Council of State. On the motion of Hon. Mr. Cook the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Government paper currency as passed by the Assembly was taken into consideration. Prof. Kale welcomed the Bill which was then passed.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, moved for the consideration of the Bill to amend the Prisoners Act of 1900. This Bill is to enable Government to transfer prisoners from the congested jails of the Central Provinces to the jails in Berar. The Bill was passed without discussion.

On the motion of Sir Mahomed Shafi the House passed the Bill amending certain enactments and repealing certain other enactments. The Council then took into consideration the Bill to amend law relating to the right of hereditary priests to claim emoluments in respect of religious ceremonies as passed by the Legislative Assembly. This Bill, it will be noticed is to extend in the first instance to Bombay and the Central Provinces but the Local Governments of any other province may with previous consent of the Local Legislature extend it to that province or any part thereof. The Bill provides that no suit shall be filed in any court for recovery of any ceremonial emoluments from any person by an hereditary Hindu priest unless he has at the request of such person performed or assisted in the performance of the ceremony in respect of which the emoluments are claimed. Mr. Khaparde moved an amendment to the effect that the Bill be extended to the whole of British India but shall not come into force in any area unless the local government so direct by notification and that every such notification must have the previous approval of the local legislature which was carried. Mr. Kale moved that ceremonial emoluments in this Bill would mean any fees or other dues, whether in money or in kind, receivable only from a Hindu by any person in respect of a religious ceremony by reason not of his being an hereditary Hindu priest but by reason of a claim based on custom or law to receive such emoluments. Mr. Sarma pointed out that if Mr. Kale's amendment was accepted it would considerably alter the scope of the Bill inasmuch as it would not only deprive the Hindu priest of the emoluments but also all barbers, washermen and others who had claim to officiate in religious ceremonies. Sir Mahomed Shafi wanted a ruling from the chair as to whether the amendment of Mr. Kale was in order in as much as it was beyond the scope and litle of the Bill which only related to priests.

At this stage the Rt. Hon. Sastri moved for postponement of further consideration of the Bill in order to allow the Government to examine the Bill and ascertain whether the amendment of Prof. Kale really widened the scope and if so what their attitude should be. Sir Mahomed Shafi was agreeable to postponement. But the President after examining the old and new Bill ruled Prof. Kale's amendment out of order as going beyond the scope of the proposed legislation. Then there remained in the Bill a clause which is the operative clause in the Bill, it provided that no suit shall be filed in any court of law for the recovery of ceremonial emoluments.

Eventually the motion that clause three do stand part of the Bill, was pressed to a division and lost, eleven voting against and six for it. The operative clause of the Bill having been rejected the Hon. Mr. Sarma said that the House would be only stultifying itself if it passed the Bill. The Bill was then thrown out. (This is the first time that a Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly has been thrown out by the Council of State). Council then adjourned till to-morrow when non-official resolutions will be discussed.

INDIAN TRAFFIC INSPECTORS IN STATE RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

Two non-official resolutions appeared on the agenda of to-day's meeting of the Council of State. One of them was by Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri for gradual Indianisation of the Secretaryships in every department of the Imperial Secretariat.

No questions were put by non-official members but before the proceedings commenced Sir Mahomed Shafi, the Leader of the House, announced that a conference of provincial representatives had been summoned by the Government of India to consider the regulations made under the electoral rules. The conference would commence sitting on 11th March. The power of making these regulations was vested in the Local Governments but if the members of the Council were willing to make suggestions they could do so in writing and address them to Mr. Mahomed, care of the Home Department.

Lala Ramsaran Das moved that a reasonable proportion be fixed for Indians in the cadre of traffic inspectors in the transportation branch of each State Railway in India. He quoted statistics to show that in the North West Railway alone in the long years between 1903 and 1921 no Indian was promoted to or recruited for these positions.

Mr. Chadwick on behalf of Government, opposed the resolution.

Prof. Kale in supporting the resolution of Mr. Ramsaran Das referred to the assurance given by Mr. Innes on a similar resolution moved last year and asked what action had been taken thereon.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Sethna, Lieut. Nant Lal Chand, and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas supported the resolution.

At this stage Sir Mahomed Shafi moved as an alternative to the resolution an amendment to the effect that a larger number of Indians be employed in the cadre of traffic inspectors in the transportation Branch of each State Railway in India than is the case at present. In moving this amendment the Leader of the House assured that Messrs. Innes and Chadwick would do everything to remove the existing grievance.

Mr. Sarma also advised the House to accept the amendment as fixing of any number would only jeopardise the interests which the mover himself wanted to advance. Every attempt would be made to promote Indians as far as may be consistent with justice. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy considered the amendment as simply an eye wash and strongly urged the House to throw it out. Mr. Sethna also could not accept the amendment.

Mr. Sastri thought that the amendment moved by Sir Mahomed Shafi was intended to pull the Government out of an awkward situation.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas opposed the amendment while Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan gave his whole-hearted support to the views of Mr. Sastri. Sir Dinshaw Wacha further opposing the amendment asked the House not to put trust on Government assurances because such assurances were being given for the last one century and nothing had been done.

Mr. Chadwick in supporting the amendment said "We are not trying to eye wash. We are not trying to dodge the issue. But it is very difficult to fix a definite proportion. We shall however press on the railways to do everything to increase the number of Indians".

The amendment of Sir Mahomed Shafi was then pressed to a division and carried by a narow majority, nineteen voting for and eighteen against it.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF

DR. ROY'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The Secretary, Bengal Flood Relief Committee wires from Atrai under date 26th February:—

Dr. Roy arrived at Atrai on Sunday and inspected relief base which is now stationed here. The sight of the ears of wheat and barley now vigorous after the past few days of showers filled him with delight. The area under rabi crops is insignificant, the soil being unsuitable. Dr. Roy was gratified to learn that in most fields he passed through, the seeds were distributed gratis by the relief committee. He held a conference with Messrs. Indranarayan. Sengupta, Surja, Narayan Sen and Satischandra Dasgupta regarding the line of work in brisk progress in some of the relief centres. Appeals for paddy seeds are coming in. A large quantity of seed has already been distributed. Preparations are being made to carry on the work of seed distribution in the interior. In the affected area the want of fodder is being keenly felt. The Committee is trying its best to stock fodder in its different centres for distribution. The cattle are in a miserable condition. Cattle mortality after the flood has been very heavy for want of grass and straw. A tractor is being used by the Committee for machine ploughing the fields in a limited area as an experimental measure.

TIBBIA COLLEGE CONVOCATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The annual convocation and prize distributing ceremony of the Tibbia College was held last evening in a specially erected *Shamiana* on the college grounds. The Nawab of Rampur presided. Dr. Ansari on behalf of the trustees of the colleges read an address of welcome to His Highness. The address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket was presented which was gracefully acknowledged by His Highness. The Joint Honorary Secretary next read the annual report which showed all round progress and forecasted expansions in certain departments. His Highness the Nawab in the course of his reply suggested that more attention should be given to publication of books etc. and that certain secret formulas for preparing medicines which were now confined to a few individuals should be obtained and published broadcast. The Nawab expressed his keen interest in indigenous medicines and promised a sum of Rs. 20,000 on behalf of Her Highness towards the college fund. Nawab Muzamillah Khan thanked His Highness for the interest he took in the welfare of the college Nawab Muzamilullah Khan promised a sum of Rs. 5,000 for a bed in the hospital to be named Hamid Muzammil Bed. His Highness then presented diplomas and distributed prizes.

YARN SPUN IN JAIL BY SJT. BORDOLAI

WINS PRIZE AT SYLHET EXHIBITION.

The "Servant" writes:—

Srijut N. C. Bardolai is a renowned leader of Assam now paying the patriot's penalty in Sylhet Jail. A staunch protagonist of Charka, he is spinning India's salvation even in his prison-cell. It is said, that the jail authorities sent his yarn to the Sylhet Exhibition. The yarn has been surpassingly fine and has won the prize. He seems to be the only leader on this side of India who does not profess only lip-loyalty to Charka.

MAULVI-PANDIT CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDOI, Feb. 27.

As advised by some Moulvis and Pandits the All-India Moulvi-Pandit conference will be held at Lucknow on 15th and 16th April instead of at Hardoi on 15th and 16th March. All Moulvis and Pandits are requested to note the dates and place. There will be no change in the Oudh Kisan and Zamindar Conference as previously announced, it will be held at Hardoi on 13th and 14th March. Pandit Motilal Nehru will preside.

PASTEUR'S CENTENARY

GRANDSON'S DESCRIPTION.

Dr. Pasteur Vallery-Radot addressed the Alliance Francaise in mail week at the Milton Hall, Deansgate, on his grandfather Louis Pasteur, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated on December 27. Dr. Radot, who is himself a distinguished medical scientist and doctor to the Paris hospitals, is engaged on bringing out and annotating a complete edition of his grandfather's writings. He began by sketching vividly the terrible effects of those imperfections in medicine and surgery which Pasteur in working life of forty-five years did so much to remove. When Pasteur was a student in the thirties 43 per cent of leg amputations were fatal, and there was no effective check on infectious diseases like cholera. When he died his work was not finished—it is still being carried on,—but how far he had gone can be measured in part by the medical history of the last war.

Dr. Radot went on to describe without going into bewildering technicalities the researches by which Pasteur cleared up the mystery of fermentation, proved its identity with putrefaction, and explained that spontaneous generation so called is due to the action of living micro-organisms, and thus set up defences against infectious diseases such as hydrophobia. The method of research was always the same. Pasteur was guided by a strong imagination that led him at once to the root of a question. Intuitively he would arrive at his solution—his notebooks at the very beginning of experiments in several cases anticipate the truth. But he never left things at that. He had an infinite power of concentration and infinite patience in working out the detailed proof of his theories. Day after day at eight o'clock he was in his simple laboratory, served not by a number of attendants but by his wife alone, and he seldom left it until late. He believed in work above everything; one of the books over which he grew most enthusiastic was "Self-help." Had he possessed only imagination, his theories would have remained in the air. Had he possessed only skill in experiment, he would not have known where to begin. But in combination his qualities made him triumphant, and led to his work on vaccination and inoculation He was a fighter too in defence of his theories, which met, of course with somewhat chilling receptions from the established authorities of the day. But he won every case; nor did he leave his discoveries in the region of theory. He took an interest in their practical application, to vine culture, silk production, and brewing.

Pasteur visited London to give expert advice to English brewers. He liked the English because he regarded them as a practical race. He had also very happy connections with English workers, like Lister, in fields similar to his own. Dr. Radot concluded by stressing the simplicity and humanity of his grandfather, who imperilled his reputation once to save a child's life. As a scientist he was a genius, for he was guided by a kind of 'divination'; but he took none of the licences with ordinary human feelings which are the privilege of genius.

Sir William Milligan, president of the Medical Society, moved a vote of thanks which was seconded by M. Paul Gariel, president of the Alliance Francaise, Sir Edwin Stockton, M.P., was in the chair, supported by the Lord Mayor of Manchester the French Consul at Liverpool, the Vice Consul at Manchester, and Mr. W. Clare Lees.—"Manchester Guardian.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the Birth-day of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa will be celebrated under the auspices of the above Society on Sunday the 4th March at Hirabag (near C. P. Tank, Girgaum) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Sharvananda, President of the Shri Ramkrishna Math at Madras will address on "The Message of Shri Ramkrishna" Dr. Sir Narayan Chandawarkar will preside.

The Swami will arive at Victoria Terminus at 7-45 a.m. on Friday the 2nd March. During his stay in Bombay, he will be the guest of Mr. Surajmal Lallubhai, Diamond House, Vatchagandhi Road, Gamdevi.

The following programme of public lectures by the Swami has been arranged under the auspices of the Society:—

Friday 2nd March at 6-15 p. m. at Marwari Vidyalaya, public welcome to the Swami and address by him on "Aims and work of the Ramakrishna Mission"; Saturday 3rd March at 5-30 p. mp at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on "Vedantic View of Indian History"; Monday 5th March at 6-30 p. m. on "Shri Krishna" (in Hindi). Tuesday, 6th March at 6-15 p.m. at Marwari Vidyalaya on "Bhagwan Buddha" (under the auspices of the Buddha Society); Wednesday 7th March at 6-15 p. m. on "Islam;" and Thursday 8th March at 6-15 p. m. on "Christ."

PT. ARYADUTH JUGDAN RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

INDORE, Feb. 26.

In a large procession Pandit Aryaduth Jugdan and Veer Ramanarain, both recently released from prison, were taken from Chouk Bazar to the Congress office where a meeting was held at which the Punditji and Ramanarainji spoke of their experiences in jail. Resolutions congratulating the released were passed and after an appeal by them to zealously work the constructive programme of the Congress the meeting terminated

Pandit Radlakishan Misra of Bhiwani has been selected president for the coming All India Marwari Brahman Mahasabha which will be held on 18th and 19th March at Jharia.

CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY March. 1.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

115-22—1373-16—Mulla and M, Namadripa Chandra Pramanik v G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

77-23—1003-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Sarabhai and Co v Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha and anr, Mehta L and Co.

90-22—1003-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha and anr, Mehta L and Co.

78-22—1010-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Sarabhai and Co v Pranshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

91-22—1010-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Pranshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

88-22—724-05—Wadia G and Co, Jinibai widow v Metha Naranji and anr, Little and Co.

64-22—1162-15—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Ahmedally v Bujanbai Saifudin and ors, Mirza and M, Mehta L and Co, Mantri and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3327-22—Vacha and Co Ramchandra Hajarimal Abdul Ajij Hussein M B Chothia.

15-22—Re Gomtibai daughter of Haridas Kalidas, Captain and V, Premshanker Odhavji B, Bai Monghibai Haridas, Dubash and Co.

7-22—Re Anandji Nanji, Madhowji and Co, Morarji Mulraj v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Captain and V, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.

22-22—Re Premji Jamnadas, Amarchand and M, Bai Kamla widow of Premji Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jivandas, Sabnis G and S.

23-22—Re Bai Kasturbai wife of R Vallabhdas, Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Vasonji and anr v Vithaldas Ranchhordas, Unwalla P and P.

48-21—Re Arjundas Govindram, Malvi M R and Co, Bai Jankibai v Fulchand Arjundas, Wadia G and Co.

20-22—Re Hariram Cooverji, Malvi M R and Co, Hirji Ghelabhoy v Ramji Ladha, Motichand and D.

25-22—Re Gordhandas Dayabhai, Daphtary F and D, Dhirajlal Chhaganlal and anr v Bai Jivi widow of G D, Shah and Ch.

26-22—Re Hirji Jadhanji, Madhowji and Co, Mulji Laxmidas and others, Rambhai widow Dharamsi D and Co.

27-22—Re Jagannath Rathmanker, Vachha & Co, Ramchandra, Shantabhai, Mantri and Co,

17-22—Re Javerchand Naranji, Hiralal and Co, Jeetmal Ambaram Joshi, Radhabai wife of Ramnarayen Vyas, Pandia and Co.

17-20—Re Sha Shivji Deoraj, Malvi M K and Co, Hirji Ghelabai, Bai Meghbai, Amin and D.

1-22—Re Navibai widow of Meghji Ramji Nanu H and Co, Namji H. Vijaykar Pragji Meghji, Mulji Th and Co.

2993-22—Manubhai and Co Dowlatram Manoharlal Chunilal Rudmal Dubash and Co.

Forbes and Co Balu Hari Mistry Abdulkhan Mehtabkhan Thakoredas and Co

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TO RECORD FINDINGS.

Ap 49-22—377-20—Thakoredas and Co, Chumpaji Krishnaji v Premchand Ganeshmal and ors, Motichand and D.

REMANDED SUIT.

Ap 22-19—1398-17—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Korsi Meghraj and anr v Sha Malsi pacharia and ors. Patel and E. Dikshit M and Co.

FOR FURTHER HEARING.

2142-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Versi and Co v Amarchand Madhowji and Co, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

927-22—N C Dalal and Co, Cox and Co, Fazalbhai Joomabhai and Co, Wadia G and Co.

253-20—Daphtary F and D Eulambia Zeanzini widow and others Demetrias Zeonji and others Unmalla P and P Madhowji and Co.

152-20—Madhowji and Co Nico John Zeonzini and another Demetri Leonzini Unmalla P and P.

REMANDED SUIT.

(Ap2-22) 3685-19—Matubhai J and M Sha Tricamji Danji and Co Virji Kanji and others Raghavaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

5340-22—**Shroff and L Sorabji Bhikaji Dubash and anr, Bai Cursetbai widow and others, Dubash and Co.**

SHORT CAUSE.

4449-22—M. V. Gokhale Vishwaneth Hari Gokhale and another Jagannath Ramchandra Rustomji and G.

5285-22—Amarchand and M Vithaldas Dwarkadas Khimji Lalji Purmanand and M.

SHORT CAUSES. (Rent Suits.)

5725-22—Thakoredas and Co. Chunilal Hemchand and anr, Dadabhoy Kattonji Sukhia, Ardeshir H D and Co.

21-23—Mulla and M. Rustom Khodamirad Irani and others, K B Joshi and Co, Dharamsey D and Co, Patell and E.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallooobhoy v Baburao Ganesh and others Manilal and K.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallooobhoy v Vinayak Babaji and others, Manilal and K.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallooobhoy v Govind Atmaram and others, Manilal and K.

5721-22—Mehta L and Co, Meherbai Sorabji Master v Bai Bachubai Shapurji N. Chandabhoy, Merwanji K and Co.

4957-22—Soonderdas and Co., Rajaram Chinaya Kumar and others v Gagaji Amersey and others.

5543-22—Patell and E. Esoofally Mahomedally v Abdealli Fidaally and others.

5664-22—Little and Co. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Secretary State for India in Council.

5568-22—Tyabji D and Co., Aminabai widow Mohidin Sulleman Jariwalla.

97-23—Dubash and Co., Mahomedalli Ahmedally v H. Ebrahim Hassam Jussub.

5488-22—Ardeshir H D and Co. N H Moos and anr v Sarafali Ebrahim Mulla Hussanally and anr.

3461-22—Malvi M R and Co, Fatehalli Abdul Kayum v Aminaboo widow and anr, Amin and D, Payne and Co.

1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Ganv v Abdulla Hussein, Dharamsi D and Co.

4327-22—Raghavayya N and Co. Kassimali vallad Mahomedalli v Fakira vallad Midali and anr, Parelker M and B.

186-23—Mulji Th. and Co—Gulam Husein Rahimtoola Hasanbhai Ahmedbhai and others Vacha and Co.

209-23—Craigie B and C. Abdulla Fazulbhoy Karmali Abdulla Manilal and K.

221-23—Mehta Z and Co Ahmed Suleman Ebrahim Haji Essack Matubhai J and M.

243-23—Shamrao M and H Shaik Amirudin Casamali Michael D Dias and another.

270-23—Pathare and Co Manik Bhan Pathare Vasantrao Dinnanath

283-23—Shamrao M and H Jugmohandas Vandravan Das and another Bai Amabai H Bahasolla and others.

297-23—Merwanji K and Co Jehangir Bomanji Petit John Phillips Gomes Tyabji D and Co.

311-23—Mehta L and Co Madhowji Lavji Chandrabai Hari Pomar and others.

317-23—Ardeshir H D and Co Bai Perojbai widow Framroze Pestonji chargeman Mulla and M.

347-23—Daphtary F and D Motibai alies Luxmibai Wasudeo Pandurang Bhat M V Gokhale.

352-23—Craigie B and C Casimali Jairajbai Pibhoy Gangaram Yessoo.

355-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay Haji Vazir Nazir and Co.

356-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay C. Alvares Lala and Co.

357-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay Syed Yacoob Syed Laloobhoy Lala and Co.

367-23—Khendwalla and Co Dinonath Ragunath Sarangdhar Madowrao Dadoba M. B. Chothia.

2388-22—Wadia G and Co Ebrahim Ismail and others Shah Passu Nensi Judahands.

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NO GROUND FOR DISCOURAGEMENT

SJT. JITENDRALAL BANNERJEE ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

A correspondent of "Swarajya" writes:—

The famous Bengal leader Jitendralal Bannerjee, now undergoing rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition, was suddenly transferred from Alipore Central Jail to Berhampore Jail in the District of Murshidabad yesterday by the 12 o'clock train. News of his transfer having reached some of his friends, they went to the station to see him. A representative of the 'Servant' took this opportunity of knowing his opinion on the present situation. Jitendralal is reported to have characterized the ideal of paralysing the Government by entering the Councils and perpetual opposition there, as childish and absurd and the hollowness of such pretensions had been exposed, and often. As for the advisability of entering the Councils, Jitendra Babu expressed no opinion as he was more or less indifferent to that question. Staying outside the Councils might in this opinion be the worst error of judgment, and he was prepared cheerfully to perpetrate the grossest error of judgment if he could do so with all his countrymen in a body.

The real question at the present moment according to him, is not whether we shall enter the Councils, but whether or not we shall present a united front against the Bureaucracy and upon this aspect of the question his mind is more than made up. He holds very strong views on that point and characterizes the conduct of those who pretend to remain within the fold of the Congress and are yet trying their level best to thwart its programme and lower it in the estimation of the people, as betraying atrocious patriotism. "No reputation, however great, no sacrifice however, splendid, no record of past service however effulgent, can atone for such a piece of political profligacy." Robust optimism, which is a very marked trait of this great patriot's character, helps him to take a very hopeful view of the future and he is not at all dicouraged by so-called depression. "Such ebb and flow," he said, "must always be in every movement of the National mind. I myself within my comparatively brief record of public life, have noted three distinct and well marked periods of lull, and each time the lull has been followed by a resurgent tide of national feeling which has more than made up for the ground lost during the ebb."—(By wire.)

PROF RUCHI RAM SAHANI'S PHOTO.

REMOVED FROM LAHORE GOVT, COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

"The Tribune" understands that the Principal of the Lahore Government College has got the portrait of Mr. Ruchi Ram Sahani (a late Professor of that Institution and now a prominent Congressman) removed from the College. "The only ground one can imagine for this action", writes the paper, "is that the political views of Professor Ruchi Ram are not acceptable to the Principal."

TRINITY COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter by "Natural" in the last Sunday issue of your paper. It refers to my criticism of the Musical Examinations, and to a challenge to diploma-holders to prove their worth, which appeared in the "Times of India" a year ago. The challenge was not taken up, and now "Natural" comes forward with a suggestion that I should enter into competition with some unknown and anonymous local amateurs. As a Fellow of Trinity College and a professor of standing I had the authority to criticise, and to challenge those who had earned their diplomas in a closed room to prove their abilities before a paying audience; there was no necessity for me to prove myself, since I proved myself long ago. I find "Natural's" suggestion that I should submit myself to the judgment of referees perfectly ridiculous. It is not a question of a boxing match between myself and some raw student; it is a question of the influence of musical examinations on the artistic life of Bombay. I throw down a public challenge to disprove my views on the subject. If my opponents cannot do so, according to the terms of my challenge, let them shut up. To print that they can compete with me as pianists is easy; let them prove it. But if they wish to shift the question to a personal contest, they will find this a far harder matter than adhering to the terms of my challenge. They shall have to perform all the music I rendered in my numerous concerts, not a couple of pieces only; and the referee shall have to be a paying public. When may we have the pleasure to hear their first piano recital?—Yours, etc.,

G. SCRINZI, F.T.C.L.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

Non-Cooperators at Allahabad have decided to contest all seats on the Municipal Board at the ensuing elections beginning on the 19th March. Active canvassing is proceeding.

x

AGREE TO DIFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your able leader in the "Chronicle" of the 26th instant, viz., "Agree to Differ", is just to the point. It is almost certain that Mr. Das and his party is now bent upon going into the Councils: Where lies the scope of a compromise now? In my humble opinion it would only lead to slacken the progress of the constructive programme of the Congress. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is perfectly right when she said before a representative of the "Tribune" of Lahore, that she has no other objections in non-cooperators going into the Councils, except that it violates the chief principle of the N. C. O. resolutions passed at Nagpur. We had clearly declared and resolved at the Nagpur Congress to non-cooperate with each and every branch of Government supported by these Reforms, and as soon as one merely stands as a candidate for the Councils, he is said to have accepted the Reforms and hence he becomes a co-operator. In support of my statement, Sir, allow me to quote Mahatmaji: Says Mahatmaji in "Young India" of 14th July, 1920, "And I submit that in a sense we co-operate by joining, even though the object is obstruction. Most institutions, and a British Legislative Council most of all, *thrive upon obstruction.* . . . The 'Maratha' argues that obstruction would be active and aggressive Non-Cooperation. I venture to deny it. In my opinion it shows want of faith in yourself, i.e., in your doctrine. *You doubt and you perish.* . . . To enter the Councils is to submit to the vote of majority, i.e., *to co-operate.*" So says Mahatmaji. It is better therefore that Mr. Das and his party remain as *co-operators* in the Congress as a party in minority. Congress is open to all, hence Sir! you are totally in the right when you say that let leaders of both the parties "agree to differ."

—Yours, etc.,

AMOOLAKHRAY P. SARAIYA.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb 26.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today, Sir John Maynard informed the House that 795 prisoners had been released who had served two third of their sentences. This figure did not include any so-called political prisoners. But no prisoners had been excluded from the benefit of the system by reason of their offences having political complexion.

FORGING DEED OF ADOPTION.

Recently an interesting case was tried by Mr. Wasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, assisted by a jury, in which one Pandurang Trimbuck Nabar, a talati (Revenue Officer) and nine others had been charged in connection with a document, namely a deed of adoption, alleged to have been false and forged with a view to get certain property in his natural father's family. The natural father of Pandurang was Sambhaji and the boy adopted according to the false document was Govind, also a son of Sambhaji, and natural brother of Pandurang.

The deed of adoption was alleged to have been executed by one Radhabai Jivaji Pandurang, a relative of the talati on 10th March 1916 and the woman was said to have died the following day. This deed was put in in a suit that was going on before the Sub-Judge of Malwan in that year, subsequently the daughters of Radhabai appeared before the Sub-Judge to have their names substituted as heirs of their mother in place of the so-called adopted son Govind.

The Sub-Judge was convinced that the deed of adoption was a forgery and on receipt of orders from the High Court the name of Tarabai, the unmarried daughter was brought on record as Radabai the married daughter was not entitled to any share according to Hindu law.

The Collector of Ratnagiri having obtained sanction from the Sub-Judge for the prosecution of the talati and his confreres the case was transferred to the Thana Sessions for trial.

The jury unanimously brought in a verdict of guilty against all the accused who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One of the accused who had been pardoned and made an approver was liberated.

Pandurang Trimbuck Nabar the talati was sentenced to five years' regorous imprisonment, No. 2 was on account of his old age given two years simple imprisonment and the rest got two years rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Shringarpure, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown while Messrs. G. B. Pradhan and Sabnis defended the accused.

ALL OVER A SHE-BUFFALOE.

Recently some protracted litigation was vigorously carried on by two contending parties the bone of contention being a she-buffaloe; and the result of the case was that one Sakharam Khanderao was sentenced by the Magistrate at Shapur to a months simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

Nathu Panachand, of Shapur, the complainant alleged that the animal belonged to him, that she had left home one day in *Vaishakh* and that as she had not returned for some time he made a thorough search in the neighbouring villages, but without success. In the month of *Bhadrad*, however, some persons from Soho, the complainant said, informed him that the accused had in his keeping a stray buffaloe. On enquiry the animal was found to be the very one he had been missing. But the accused claimed it as his property having, he said, purchased it at Sasne two years before, during which time it had been in his prossession. Upon this the complainant lodged his complaint with the Police Patel who attached the buffaloe.

Complainant brought his witness to prove the animal was his and the accused also cited his to prove his claim.

The Magistrate believed the complainant and convicted and sentenced the accused as above.

Against this decision an appeal was preferred at Thana, but the appeal Court in upholdig the conviction reduced the term of imprisonment to seven days the accused had suffered.

The she-buffaloe was to be returned to the complainant.

BHARAT MANDIR.

It has been proposed to found a small institution to be named Bharat Mandir at Madhada in Kathiawar near Palitana where people of all castes and creeds can meet and discuss religious and political subjects. Such institutions, the organisers of the Bharat Mandid, write are necessary to be started in towns and villages all over India with a view to hasten the advent of Swaraj. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is needed for the Mandir and the general public is appealed to contribute the amount.

The managing board cosists of Mr. B. F. Bharucha (President) Mr. Punjabhai Saranan (Treasurer) Messrs. C. A. Chahnan and S. D. Shah (Secretaries.)

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720×110	901×100	34×5
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771×100	1030×100	37×5
771×110	1050×100	40×5
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870×100	28×3½	41×5
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We have in stock at date a considerable quantity of unused Motor Covers in excellent condition, and are selling them in lots of 50 or more at Rs. 25 each, lots of 25 or more at Rs. 30 each, or in quantities under 25 at Rs. 35 each. This applies to all sizes. The makes are varied, and sihpments to date include all those detailed above under the heading of SOLID TYRES.

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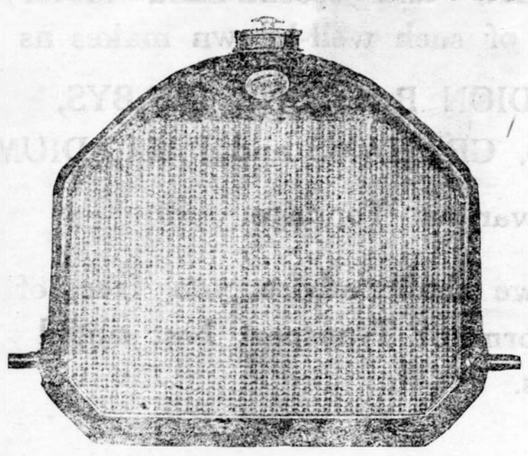

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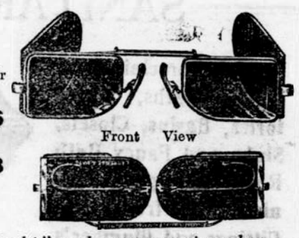

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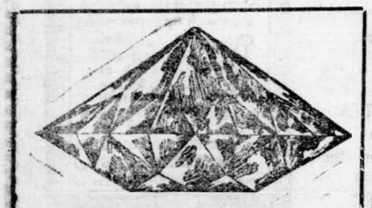

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THE RISK OF GENERAL WAR.

BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.

In several speeches during the past week the attempt was made to suggest that in several parts of the world we are on the verge of war. To my mind the startling fact is that we still manage to preserve a sort of peace. With the habits of thought which the victors have acquired since 1918, peace is a perpetual miracle.

Will the unmerited mercy of this daily miracle be renewed once more when the Allies present their Draft Treaty to the Turks at Lausanne? All the news, whether British or French, which reaches us from the Conference is pessimistic. We are sending troops to Mosul, and the "Temps", with more than its usual pretension of speaking for the French Government, not only discusses the probability of war, but declares that France must keep out of it. There is disquieting news of Greek preparations to renew the struggle in Thrace. For my part, I refuse as yet to take a fatalistic view. Nothing is settled yet. We should do well to follow the French lead in prolonging negotiations. There is no need for a brusque rupture.

It is difficult to set out all the possibilities of this situation without writing in language borrowed from the Apocalypse. For it wants but one blast from the trumpet of an indignant angel to bring upon us all the accumulated vials of wrath. Let us sketch the certainties and the possibilities. We are apt to think that as a naval power we can limit our liabilities and fight on our own element. But our troops are isolated at Chanak. At Mosul we should have to defend ourselves, largely with the help of uncertain native levies commanded by one Jaffar Pasha, a gentleman who earned both the Iron Cross and the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the late war. There would certainly be a rising of the Kurds and possibly also of the Arabs. The Bagdad Railway runs through French Syria: are the French ready to deny the use of it to the Turks? But these local happenings are the least dismal corner of the scene. The Turks, we are told, are preparing a summons to arms to the whole Mohammedan world. It would certainly strike responsive chord in Egypt and in India, and would force us to take costly precautions. Rumour talks of some new military agreement between the Turks and the Russians. Personally, I believe that the Moscow Government is bent on reconstruction, and averse to adventure. But it has been known to yield to temptation. There are floating tales, bubbles blown from Paris, about a possible landing of Russian troops on the Thracian coast, or even in Bulgaria. The Bulgarians have very naturally rejected the unworkable proposals of the Allies to give them sort of sea outlet over the territory of their hereditary enemies, the Greeks. They can have no motive, save prudence, for keeping a peace which has wronged and ruined them. The precautions which Jugo-Slavia and Rumania are taking, at French instigation, show how insecure the military position is. A Greek army, is one of its pivots.

But even this is only half the perspective. At two points the two chief allies have challenged the peace of the world. One cannot isolate Mosul from the Ruhr. need not repeat in detail the information already given in our columns, that France has discussed with the Poles a military expedition against Eastern Germany, which the Germans would certainly resist by arms. The Polish Embassy has contradicted this statement, and I agree (as we said from the first) that Poland is extremely reluctant to fall in with these plans. The risk is from renewed pressure at some future moment. Here lies the terrible element of danger in the Eastern crisis. If the Turks, by renewing the war against us, can kindle in the East the ambition of the defeated and boycotted peoples to throw off the yoke of the victors, the struggle will not be confined to Asia or even to the Balkans. Lord Curzon, with matchless imprudence, has warned Russia at Lausanne of his relentless hostility. His stubborn stand for the right of battleships to enter the Black Sea could mean nothing but a menace to Russia's coasts. I am far from predicting, or expecting, that Russia in such an event would act; I am sure that her abler leaders would struggle hard to keep the peace, for their first aim is her economic recovery. No friend of Russia will accept Parisian fables about her intentions. None-the-less, it is easy to foresee how the hotter revolutionary heads might reason. "Here", they would say, "is such a chance as comes only once in a generation for a far-flung struggle against Imperialism—Germany exasperated beyond endurance, and restrained from war only by the lack of arms, Turkey actually at war, all Islam seething, the minor peoples ready, and the entire proletariat of Europe in desperate misery, while the two chief Allies distrust each other more cordially than they hate any of their foes. What a call is here for a liberating Red Army!" One need hardly say that this reasoning would be fallacious. Russia is economically much too weak to play this giant's part. Her intervention would for a moment unite the ruling classes of the two Allies again, and this country, against its better judgment and against our protests, would be driven into yet another struggle, side by side with France, to defend the monstrous settlement of Versailles. It would end in a victory for the bombing planes, the poison gas, and the blockading cruisers, but at what a cost in ruin and exhaustion to us and to Europe. Rhine, Danube and Vistula would run red, and the starving remnant of the European peoples would fight for bones and crusts on the ruins of what once was civilisation.

This nightmare is as yet only the vision of a fancy which in these cruel years has learned that no folly is impossible. Some days or weeks of sanity and daylight separate us still, even from the possibility of its horrors. I have painted this hideous picture in the hope of convincing organised labour that Mosul is more than a half-mythical city in the East, whose oil excites our bitter sense of humour. Round Mosul and Essen, over the coal and the oil, the two intact Imperial Powers of our almost ruined world are gambling madly, and one blind throw may bring another general war. A sharp order from Paris to the Poles, or one more of those provocative speeches by Lord Curzon, might suffice to bring the struggle which means the end of any dream of future happiness for our hemisphere.

What is it, in the last resort, that separates us from a Turkish peace? The Turks are not politically sympathetic to any of us. No words can be too harsh for their recent follies and crimes, though the same words must be used of the Greeks and their backers. But it is no issue of humanity that made the difficulty at Lausanne. Lord Curzon, with all his rigidity, was pliable enough in his championship of the wretched Armenians and Greeks. Two issues stand out—the graves of Gallipoli and Mosul, sentiment and business—or is it business and strategy? We are ready to do any honour to those graves, save only to sacrifice living men upon them. But why must Lord Curzon insist that we should own these cemeteries? There are British dead in every corner of this old earth. We do not ask for the soil of Waterloo or Sevastopol or Bunker's Hill. These graveyards are very extensive, and they lie in positions of much strategical interest. When it comes to demanding Anzac Beach, is it a matter for wonder that the Turks are suspicious? But the main contention centres in Mosul. Lord Curzon, indeed, affects innocence about the oil, but has anyone forgotten that sudden cry of anguish from Mr. Lloyd George during the debate when Mr. Asquith invited him to clear our of Mesopotamia—"there are rich deposits of oil at Mosul." To be sure, the matter has been duly laid before the Council of the League of Nations. Can anyone honestly expect the Turks to regard it as an impartial and uncommitted body? Does not Lord Curzon refer to it in every speech as the body which conferred this mandate on us? Never in the history of Imperialism has there been a more nauseating mixture than this, of cant and greed, of sentiment and strategy.

If Labour has the ambition to exert a decisive influence at this moment with its perspectives of folly and horror, it is even more upon Mosul that we should concentrate than upon the Ruhr. The power of British public opinion, and even of the British Government, to influence France is limited. But that influence will not be used while the Turkish entanglement ties our hands. Our Government declared its "benevolent neutrality" to the incendiary schemes of France in the Rhineland, chiefly because it wants the countenance of France for its own designs in Iraq. Could we but compel it to clear out of Mosul, or even to accept the arbitration of some more impartial body than the League, we should not only close one of the open avenues to general war, we should also liberate British influence to play its part in bringing peace to Ruhr and Rhine.—"The New Leader."

"FATWA" RE COUNCIL ENTRY.

WILL ULEMA RECONSIDER DECISION?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26.

Information has reached here from Allahabad that certain prominent congress leaders have undertaken to induce the Ulemas to reconsider the "fatwa" issued at Gaya declaring council-entry as opposed to the Moslem tenets of religion. Several Moslem leaders are definitely of opinion that the question of entering the Councils is absolutely a secular problem and should not therefore have anything to do with religious principles. In fact the exact word used in the "fatwa" in regard to council entry was that such procedure would be "Manna" which means "improper" and not "haram" which is of far worse import meaning "forbidden" or "sinful." In the event of such reconsideration of the "fatwa" the compromise sought for in to-day's meeting at Allahabad may be easier. The basis of compromise as chalked out by one party of the congress is said to be as follows:—(1) That both wings of the congress either favouring or disfavouring the entry into the Councils will sincerely continue to work out the programme laid down by the Gaya congress for a period of two months from to-day, (2) that after the expiry of the said period a further meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be convened when it will be discussed whether the country is in a state to permit civil disobedience being launched into. If in the opinion of the committee it is ripe time to resort to civil disobedience, both parties will join issue in declaring civil disobedience and in attempting at working it out successfully.

PRECAUTIONS AT CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

The sceptical section of the congress however, insist on declaring that that there is not the remotest possibility of the country being fit for civil disobedience in two months' time henceforward, (3) In case therefore civil disobedience is not resorted to both the parties will carry on their own propaganda for a further period of two months when, that is, in July a special session of the Congress will be called upon and (4) the decision of that congress in regard to the council question will be binding on both the parties.

The pro-council party however insists on certain qualifications in regard to election of delegates to the special congress. These are that there will be two returning officers belonging to each party in every congress election centre as well as two secretaries. These precautions are said to have originated from some suspicion in regard to the proper returning of delegates to the Gaya Congress.

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Police Officer's Bad Leg.

Mr. E. Blong, of the Punjab Police Training School, Phillaur, says:—"I was badly kicked by a horse, and sustained a deep cut which went down to the bone. Swelling and inflammation set in, proud flesh formed, and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I was advised to try Zam-Buk. This balm had an instantaneous pain-soothing effect, and it quickly cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter. Continued treatment resulted in a complete cure."

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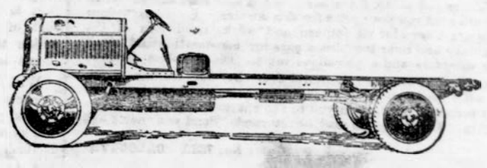

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In a recent and most serious case of pneumonia in my nine months' old child I gave your Ab-i-Hayat which I had in my possession. I also tried it on my wet nurse in strong fever and in both cases I am glad to say it acted like magic. Please send me 2 phials more.

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